ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, PEBRUARY 2, 1815.

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HOUSE OF DELEGATES. Thursday, Jan. 19. The Speaker laid before the house communication from the treasurer f the western shore, accompanied y a letter from the president of the mion manufacturing company, of ering to the state fifty shares of

heir augmented stock.
Mr. Duvali delivers a petition rom William Wells, of the city of Annapolis, praying a special act of

Mr. Kell delivers a memorialsafety of Baltimore, praying that a law may pass to authorise the corporation of Baltimore to impose a tax for the defence of the city.

On motion by Mr. Blakistone, leave given to bring in a bill supplenentary to an act providing for the calling out and detaching the militia

The clerk of the senate delivers the following message : Gentlemen of the House of

Delegates, Believing that all business necessary to be acted on during this seasion may be finished on or before the latter part of next week, we therefore propose, with your concurrence. to close the session on Saturday the 28th instant.

Adjourned. Friday, Jan. 20. The clerk of the senate delivers the following message : Gentlemen of the House of

Delegates, The bill to provide for the better delence of the state, and prevent the necessity of frequent calls of the militia, which originated in your house, being a money bill, the constitution does not permit the senate to propose any amendment to it.hoping that you will expunge such clauses as make it a money bill, so that the senate may have the power of proposing such amendments as they may deem necessary.

Which was read.

On motion by Mr. Dorsey, the reconsider the bill to provide for the better defence of the state, and to

prevent the necessity of frequent calls of the militia ? Resolved in the affirmative.

On motion by Mr. Borsey, the question was put. That the bill be amended by striking out that section thereof which makes an appropriation of three hundred thousand dollars.

lars for culiating the troops mentioned in the bill, and also the clause thereof, which relates to the bound ty given to secraits f Resolved in

the affirmative.

The question was then put, That the house pass the bill as amended? The year and mays being required appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE.

Mr. Speaker—Mesara. Millard, Neale, Blakistone, Gausin, Boyer, B. Hands, Spencer, Hood, Worthington, Dorzey, Blake, Reynolds, Turner, Stonestreet, Ford, Warner, Stansbury, Harryman, Caldwell, Hambleton, Seth, A. Hands, Bayly, Cottsian, Long, Toolell, Mitchell, Hogg, Evans, Beall, Waring, Emory, Butgess, Weight, Stevens, Wilson, Handy, Williams, Quinton, J. Thomas, Howard, Taney, Porwood of Jue, Dallam, Bradford, Potter, M'Donald, Barney, Kell, Tilghman, Schuebly, Gabby, Mason, Jones, Kilmor, Riggs, Hilleary, M'Mabon—39.

o it was resolved in the affirma-

The resolution making an appropriation for the Penitentiary was read the second time, and on motion by Mr. Kell, the question was 192. That the blank he filled up with the filled in the negative.

The motion is life, Kell, the question was the motion in the segative.

ed up with twenty thousand? Red in the affirmative.

The question was then put, That the house assent to the resolution ! Resolved to the affirmative, and the

resolution sent to senate.

On motion by Mr. Mason, the following preamble and order were read and adopted.

"It being the special duty of shis house to attend to the expenditure of the public money, and to guard against the misapplication of such money appropriated and advanced for special purposes; and it appear ing to this house, by the accounts of the treasurer of the western shore of Maryland, that large sums of money were paid and advanced by the said treasurer, in virtue of orders

from the executive, to sundry persons to be by them respectively accounted for ; and there being at this time no regulation making it the duty of any public officer distinctly to shew this house how this money so advanced to be accounted for, has been applied expended or accounted

for, it is therefore Ordered, That the auditor for the state exhibit to this house a scatement shewing the persons to whom monies so to be accounted for have been advanced in the years 1813 and 1814, or either of them, the sums so advanced to each individual, and the balance still due and unaccounted for by such individual, frany such there be, and also to state to this house, if in his power to do so, the reasons why such money remains unaccount-

ed for. On motion by Mr. Mason, the tollowing preamble and order were read and adopted.

" It appearing from the books of the treasurer of the western shore of the state of Maryland, that he the said treasurer, on the day of February, 1814, paid to Levin Win der, esquire, Governor of Maryland, in virtue of an order from the executive, the sum of \$ 1643 63, for his services as commander in chief of the militia of Maryland ; and it being the peculiar duty of this house to superintend the expenditure of the public money, and to prevent

Ordered, That the Executive of Maryland be requested to state particularly and fully their reasons for usuing that order to the treasurer, and also to state the act of assembly, resolution, or authority, under which that order was by them gi-ven, and that they lay before this house the record of their proceedings for the year 1813. Adjourned.

On motion by Mr. Kell, the bill from the senate to allow further time to the several sheriffs and collectors therein named to complete their collections, was read the second time by special order, amended, pass-ed, and with amendments proposed, sent to senate.

The bill to alter such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the appointment of governor of the state, and to abolish such parts as relate to the appointment of an executive council, was read the second time; and on motion by Mr. Bayly, the question was put. That the further consideration thereof be referred to the first day of June? Resolved in the affirmative

On motion by Mr. Lantz, the following mossage was read and agreed

Gentlemen of the senate,
From the very great inconvenience experienced by a part of the of two additional elections districts of two additional elections districts in that county, we hope, on a reconsideration of the bill intended to embrace that object, you will pass it; by which means you are permitting freemen, with more convenience, to exercise that right and privilege which the constitution guarantees to them. Adjourned.

Monday, Jan. 22.
On motion by Mr. Darsey, the mention was put, that the house as not to the following resolution: the two, that the several banks in his state, be and they are hereby uthintised and empowered, to lend

ey to the United States, in the same manner that they are now au-thorised by law to make leans of money to the state of Maryland.

The yeas and mays being required

opeared as tollow.

AFFIRMATIVE.

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messrs. Dorsey, Blake, Waller,
Duvall, Emory, Burgess, Wright,
S. Stevens, Forwood of Jacob, Dallam Bradford, Kell, Tilghman,
Schnebly, Gabby—15.

Mr. Speaker-Mesars, Millard, Neale, Blakistone, Boyer, B. Hands, Hood, Worthington, Reynolds, Tur-ner. Ford, Jenkins, Hambleton, A. Hands, Bayly, Cottman, Long, Griffith, Beard, Hogg, Evans, Beall, Handy, Williams, John Thomas, Howard, John H. Thomas, Mc Donald, Jones, Kilgour, Riggs, Lantz, Hilleary, Mc Mahon-34.

So it was determined in the nega-

On motion by Mr. Hambleton the following preamble and resoinprinted. WHEREAS,

Two years experience has clearly evinced, that great loss and inconveni-ence has resulted to the good people of this state, for want of some ready and efficient mode of procuring the earliest information of the movements of the enemy in the waters of the Chesapeake but more particularly to the owners of vessels, a useful, enterprising, and valu able class of the community. And whereas, it becomes our duty, as the representatives of the people of this state, and the faithful guardians of their rights and interest, to uard as far as may be practicable against such loss and vexation in future ; therefore,

RESOLVED. That the Executive of this state be, and they are hereby authorised and directed, to have forthwith built, man ned and equipped, two fast sailing boats, on the most approved models, to go with sails and oars, whose cretvs shall not exceed twenty men each, and be armed in such manner as the Executive may direct; and such boats shall be built, or purchased, equipped and manned, at the expense of this state, one to she employed on the western shore, and the other on the eastern shore; the one located on the eastern shore; the one located on the eastern above to rendezvous at the port of Oxford, and the other designed for the western shore to rendezvous at the port of Annapolis; and it shall be their duty to ply up and down the bay to procure and disseminate the earliest information of the movements, force, and situation of the enemy, and to act, if necessary, as convoy to such bay craft as it may be in their power to protect, without interfering with their ordinary duties. And the Executive are hereby authorised and directed, to procure two authorised and directed, to procure two intelligent, enterprising men, to command said boats, whose wages shall not exceed forty dollars each per month, and two rations, each of whom shall have a mate, whose pay shall not exceed twenty dollars each per month, and twe rations; and each seaman, or sailor, to have a monthly pay not exceeding or sailor, to twelve dollars.

And for the purposa of carrying into effect the foregoing resolution, the treasurer of the western shore is hereby authorised and directed, to pay into the Executive, or their order, any aum not exceeding dollars,

not exceeding dollars, out of any unappropriated money in the

The bill to incorporate a compa ny to make a turopike road from the turopike leading from Westminster, through Harman's Gap, to Hagar's town, to Emmittsburg, in Frederick county, was read the second sime and passed.

Adjourned.

Tuesday, Jan. 24.

According to the order of the day, the house proceeded to the consideration of the bill to regulate and discipline the Militia of this state; and on progression in reading said bill, on motion by Mr. Bayly, the question was put, that the words with their clerks." after the words,

Dersey, the house as resolution: each banks in yere bereby ret, to lend consideration of the and banks in yere bereby ret, to lend consideration of the said bill, be stricken out.

Determined in the negative—Yeas 27, Nays 33.

On motion by Mr. Grabb, the question was put, that the further consideration of the said bill be postponed until the next general sasembly? Determined in the negative yers 20, navs 44.

On motion by Mr. Biskiston, the question was put, that the inther consideration of the said bill, be

stponed until tomorrow ! Resolv

ed in the affirmative

Mr. Blakiaton from the committee delivers a bill, entitled, a supplement to an act providing for the calling out and detaching the militia of this atate, and for other purposes—which

The bill from the senate to in-corporate the powhatan manufactur-ing company of Maryland, was read the second time and passed. Adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 25.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill to regulate and discipline the militia of this state; and on motion by Mr. Blakistone, the question was put, that the words "forty-five" in the first section be stricken out for the purpose of insert-ing "fifty." Determined in the

negative—yeas 25, nays 37.

On motion by Mr. Bayly, the question was put, that the following words be stricken out of the first section, "except such as are exempt under the act of congress." Resolved in the affirmative-year 43, nays 23.

Post Meridiem 5 o'clock, The house resumed the considera ion of the bill to regulate and discipline the militia of this state; and Mr. Grabb moved to refer the further consideration thereof to the next general assembly?

On motion by Mr. Thomas, the question was put, that the house re-ceive the following as an amend-ment to the motion for reference.

"The bill to regulate and discip-line the militia of this state, having occupied the attention of the house at this late and busy period of the session for the last two days, during which no further progress has been made in it than in the consideration of two sections out of ninety-seven in the bill, as reported; and the said bill containing divers difficult provithan the militia of Maryland have been accustomed to, and it being therefore desirable that fair opportunity should be afforded to the people of this state of considering the principles of the said bill, so that their delegates may be better informed of their opinion and wishes on the subject thereof; Ordered, that the bill, as originally reported, to regulate and discipline the militia of this state, be printed in such newspapers as the executive may direct, for the information of the people of this stare, and be referred the consideration of the general assembly at their next session; and that in order to supply and remedy the more apparent defects and evils existing in the present militia system, as far as it may be necessary and practicable to do so at this time, a committee of five members be immediately appointed, who are here-by instructed to prepare with all convenient brevity, a supplementary act for the purpose storesaid, and report the same to the house at speedily as possible: Resolved in the affirma-

On motion by Mr. Dorsey the motion, as amended, was divided, and the question was put, that the house assent to so much thereof as directs the printing and reference of the bill? Resolved in the affirmative.

The question was put, that the house assent to the remaining part of the motion ? Resolved in the af-Semative.

Measts: Barney, Blakiston, B. Hands, Tilghman and Hood, were Adjourned.

Thursday, Jan. 26.

Mr. Dorsey from the committee delivers the following report:

The committee to whom was referred the letter of the president of the Union Manufacturing Company of Maryland, beg leave to submit the following rasolution:

Resolved, That the treasurer of the western shore be and be

Resolved. That the ercosures of the western share be and he is hereby authorised and directed, before the first day of March nest, in the name & on behalf of the state of Maryland, to subscribe for fitty shares of stock in the Union Manufacturing Company of Maryland, and that he pay put of any suppropriated money in the treasury the second

ount of such shares in the man prestribed by the board of directors by order

LOUIS GASSAWAY, CIL.

Which was read the first and se-cond time by special order, concur-red in, and the resolution therein contained assented to and sent to the senate.

The amendments proposed by the senate to the additional supplement to the additional supplement to the act for regulating the mode of staying executions, and repealing the acts of assembly harein mentioned, were read the second time, assented to, and the bill ordered to be engressed.

On motion by Mr. Williams, the following resolution was read assented to, and sent to the senate

ed to, and sent to the senate

Resolved, That the governor and
council cause to be published, as soon as possible, in one newspaper in each county in this state, where there may be a newspaper printed, an act, entitled, A further supplement to the act for regulating the mode of staying executions, and repealing the acts of assembly therein mentioned, and for other purposes,

Me. Barney delivers a further additional supplement to the act to regu-late and discipline the militia of this

state.

On motion by Mr. Barney the house proceeded to the second reading of the said bill by special order, and after some time spent in the consideration of the same, Adjourned until s o'clock, P. M.

P. M. 5 o'clock. On motion by Mr. Lung, the fel-lowing message was read and agreed

Gentlemen of the Senate.

We send you back the additional supplement to the act respecting the equity jurisdiction of the county courts, and hope upon a reconsider-ation thereof you will pass it.

The bill to incorporate a company for the improvement of the navigation of the river Susquehanns, was read the second time, and the ques-tion put, shall the said bill pass? Determined in the negative.

Adjourned.

Friday, Jan. 17.

The House resumed the considers. ion of the bill supplementary to the act to regulate and discipline the militia of this state; and Mr. Bayly moved to strike out the seventh section.

On motion by Mr. Dorsey, the question was divided, and the question was put. That the following words, part of said section, be stricken out,

"And be it enacted, That whenever any part of the militis of this state shall be called into actual service by the commander in chief, or any officer of the said militia, pursuant to the provisions of the constitution or any act of assembly of this state, or shall be drafted or called out by authority of the United States, pursuant to the constitution and laws thereof, every officer, non-commissioned officer, and private, of the militia so called into service, after being duly notified of such draft or call shall be considered as draft or call shall be considered as actual service, and may be proceeded against as an officer, non-commissioned officer or private, in actual service, for enforcing as well his attendance in obedience to such draft or call, as his performance of the duties legally to be required of him after attendance." Resolved in the affirmative—yeas 43, mays 23.

The question was then put, That the following wonds be stricken out, viz. wand from the time of such draft or call and notification, shall while in service be subject to the rules and articles of war of the United States as now established?" Resolved in the affirmative—yeas 47, mays 15.

47. nays 15. The motion to strike out the re-mainder of section was withdrawn. Mr. Dorsey moved the following as an amendment to the bill. "And be it smalled. That it shall

be the dury to order into any portion of command, to

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m. Brogden.

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NEW ORLEANS municated to the Editors the Baltimore Telegraphic

Extract from letters received by a gentleman in this city, from his correspondent in St. Francisville.

St. Francisville, (Miss.) Jan. 1. eonfusion—the enemy under the command of Maj. Gen. Keene, supposed to be the advance guard of Lord Hill, made their appearance within 7 miles of New-Orleans on Friday 23d Dec. when they were met by Gen. Jackson with a force of 4000 men, an action immediately ensued, and Jickson succeeded in driving them off the field of battle, after killing and wounding many of them, their force was estimated at men, but the force under Jackson, like devils. The particulars we have not ascertained. I must therefore refer you to Gen. Jackson's official report for particulars. The militia here and in the Mississippi territory are ordered out enmasse, except about 100 men for the protection of our homes and to keep down the negross,"

St. Francisville, Jan. 1. " Our country is invaded and we are all on the alert, the British have made a landing six miles below New-Orleans, and were met by Gen. Jackson, as they were marching up the levee ; a severe action, which lasted two hours ensued, during which the enemy made three charges with the bayonet, and endeavoured to take the American artillery, but were as often driven back : three times they fought over the cannon and were as often repulsed. and eventually driven from the battle ground.

" The two armies fell back, as if by mutual consent, and each threw up entrenchments-in that way they mained from the 23d until the 27th, when our last letters, (just received) state they were going into action, and some of the advanced guard were already engaged. My brother says he had just got into Orleans, after having been fifteen days acting as corps of observation, and at the close of his letter ordered to mount and go into action—the battle was already began—we shall know the result to-morrow.

"The battle below was fought in the night, and many of the Orleans merchants were killed and made pri soners, among the number was Mr Wm. Flowers. The American loss was 80 men in the first action, the British 200. Gen. Keene commands, sain to be Luther Martin, esq's sonin-law, Richard Reynold Keene .he once resided in Orleans. It is Cochrane's squadron, said to be 10,000 strong. Jackson must have at least 10,000 effective men-and about this night or to-morrow, gen. Adair will reach him with about 2,560 men from Kentucky.'j

. We presume this is not the case, as Keene has resided in some part of Spain for several years pest-General Kean we learn sailed from England in the expedition against this country.

Communicated to the Editors of the Telegraph. .

Extract of a letter from the Hon. Eligius Fromentin, Senator in Congress from Louisiana, dated,

Washington, Jan. 28, 1815. I hasten to relieve your anxiety about New-Orleans. New-Orleans bas safe on the 50th December, and I hope is safe now. Take your own time to read the dewhich I received this morning from Gov. Claiborne, Thomas Urquhart, Richard Relf, John Kilty Smith, & Jas. Sterrett. All my correspon-dents agree together about all he material facts a and they all agree likewise with Brown's and Robertson's correspondents, so that you may give an entire belief to the following narration,

Strange as it may appear, the enemy were in Gen. Villere's yard before any body knew that they had even attempted to land. Villere's son was made a prisoner by them in his father's house; but under some preferce he got leave to go into the yard, made his ascape, and was the first to give the news in New Orleans at about 3 o'clock P. M. on the 23d Dec. Our videctes at the mouth of the Bayou Bienvenu had been before made prisoners, suppostails prisoners, suppos-een betrayed by some he were in the habit of

pened to be in New Orleans. the whole amounting to about 4000.— Our army attacked the British at a-bout 8 o'clock, and after an engagement of about an hour and a half, the figing ceased on both sides, as if by mutual consent. Our loss is supposed to be about 200 in killed, wounded and missing—that of the enemy is believed to be much more considerable. We took that night seventy-odd prisoners. Parmelee was found dead on the field of battle-he is the only one whose death has been ascertained. Among the missing, supposed to be prisoners, are, Gea. Ogden, Geo. Pollock: Ino. Lynd, Laverty, Nathan Cox, Brandegee, Wm. Flowers, Story, and others, whose names are not given. Sterrett, Porter and Alex. Smith (Kilty's brother) were slightly wounded. They were getting well and ready for another action.

All the American prisoners are sent on board of their fleet. The Creoles were first offered to be released on condition of their taking with them a proclamation from the British commanding general to the inhabitants of Louisiana, This they every one refused to do. They were nevertheless released on parole. In the number are, Prieur, Beauregard, Renaud, Rey, and Villere, jun. who, it seems, after he made his escape from his father's house, put himself at the head of a company of Greole volunteers, formed on a sudden, on the spur of the occasion.

After the night action of the 23d. the hostile armies respectively took a position, ours on Edward Marcarty's plantation, adjoining our old country seat, and threw up breast works from the river to the swamp, the old mill canal serving as a ditch ready made. The British established their lines on Bienvenu's plantation, about two miles below, and there fortified themselves, waiting for their artillery.

The two armies remained in the situation above described, and on the 25th, the ship Louisians and the schr. Caroline dropped down the river abreast of the wings of the enemy, and opened their fire on them. The British suffered considerably from the brisk uninterrupted fire of our two vessels, and were at last compelled to retire to the swamps. But in the night of the 25th & 26th they erecled a battery on the shore, from which they fired red hot shot and succeeded in setting fire to the Caroline and blow her up, not however, before the brave capt. Henly had taken on shore all his guns. Not a man was hurt in consequence of the Caroline blowing up.

On the 27th or 28th (for in that respect our several accounts are at variance) the enemy advanced in considerable force with their artillery, and attacked at the same time the whole of our line; but they were repulsed at all points with considerable loss. This action lasted nearly three hours, a severe and incessant cannonading. Our loss in this last affair is about 50 killed and wounded. Major Carmick of the marines has been severely wounded, not dangerously. Since that time to the 30th Dec. 9 o'clock, P. M. the date of my last letter, nothing has been done but firing during the day rom our entreachments on the works which the British erected in the course of the night.

The ship Louisiana, and several other small armed vessels, with the fire from our lines harrass the British constantly, and not unfrequently drive them to the swamps. It appears that Gen. Jackson means at present to keep his strong hold, and to act on the defensive until the arrival of General Hopkins, who was expected on the 31st Dec. with 800 men from Lafourche and Iberville, and of General Adair who was hourly expected with 2500 men.

Three deserters from the enemy came to our camp on the 29th December.

From them and from the prisonthe enemy amounts from 6 to 8 or 9000 including about 1200 black of any considerable use thus far, owing it is supposed to the excessive cold weather, which since the landing of the British has prevailed in Louisians, to such a degree that the Bayon St. Johns is from over, which is believe has not been known bebelieve has na

All our letters k in the highrest terms of the imanimity, confidence and courage manifested by as very description of people in Louvilla and. No words can do justice to the bravery of the Tennesseans.—

The Louisianians are not unworthy of them. From the age of 15 to the

been assailed from many quarters. A country thus defended cannot be conquered. If I collect some further details likely to be interesting to you, I will forward them by the next mail. Several of my letters will reach Baltimore to morrow in hand bills, I am too far from Gales' to procure one to-night -- [ See

Gen. Packenham and Keene, com manded the army; and Admirals Cochrane and Malcolm, the navy. It is believed that Lewis Kerr\* is With the British.

ELIGIUS FROMENTIN. \* Lewis Kerr has been absent

from New-Orleans, for 5 or 6-years. NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER -EXTRA.

Washington, Jan. 28, 12 o'clock, A. M. Clarion Office, Nashville,? FROM NEW-ORLEANS. Extract from a letter to his Excel-

lency, Gov. Blount, from Col. Andrew Hynes, dated Orleans City, Dec. 30.

The British have landed with a large army, and are now within about five miles of the city of New-Orleans. We began fighting them on the night of the 23d inst, and have been at it almost ever since, but the principle mischief has been done by cannonading. Gen. Coffee's division of the army covered themselves with glory, on the night of the 23d, His loss was considerable, among whom were the brave Colonel Lauderdale and Major Cavenaugh-Cols. Dyer and Gibson were wounded. Whatever may be the issue of the pending conflict, rest only with Heaven. We pray to the Almighty that we may not tarnish the reputation of the troops of Tennessee. A detachment is this moment advancing from our lines on the enemy, and our beavy artillery are firing almost constantly on them.

Day before yesterday the brave col. Henderson and some others were killed by the advance of the enemy's column on the left wing of our army.

Gens. Jackson, Carroll and Coffee are worth more than their weight in gold to the American government.

Adm. Cochrane is said to be with the army, and perhaps is not more than a mile from us.

This is said to be the army that took the City of Washington. Gen. Kean is said to be the com-

Extract from a letter to his excellency Governor Blount, from his excellency Governor Claiborne, dated Orleans, December 30.

about 7 miles from this city, within full view of our army under the command of General Jackson. The force of the enemy is variously stated, from four to seven thousand. In an attack on the evening of the 23d inst. he suffered considerably and but for the darkness of the night, which caused some little confusion in our ranks, the affair, I am told, would have been decisive. We have lost some very brave men, and among the number I am sorry to mention two highly esteemed offiof the rife corps, and Col. Lauderdale of the volunteers. The Tennessee troops equal the high expec-tations which were formed of them, nor is it possible for men to display more patriotism, firmness in battle, or composure under fatigue and pri-vations. The Louisianians also de-surve and will receive the highest approbation. We are united as one man, and a spirit prevails which in-sures our safety. We may have, and calculate on having some bard bighting; but you need not fear for the result. The General inspires much confidence, and all his troops regulars, volunteers and militia, are in high spirits, and anxious to be led against the enemy. This will be done in due teason; the Kentucky trooops are taily expected; until remotorced by them, the General has very prutently determined to maintain his present position; a position which completely covered the city, and from which the enemy sannot disloage him. The American army is drawn up to a line, extending from the Mississippi to the Cypress has me, having to I ont a wer discipation, having to I ont a wer discipation. much confidence, and all his troops

eces of cannon of various 32, 94, 12 and 6 pounders

struct of a letter from the Postmaster at New-Orleans, to the Postmaster in Nashville, duted

"You will have heard, I presume of the landing of the British bere, and of an action which took place last Friday, in which it is thought they soffered much. Since that time our army has entrenched itself very atrongly and advantageously about 5 miles from town. Last Wednesday the enemy attacked our lines, but were repulsed with considerable loss; ours triffing. Previous to the attack, they succeeded in destroying a rolumn belonging to us by means of their artillery, of which they have a few small pieces.

" In this state the affairs restthe Kentucky troops being momently expected, which, added to our previous force, puts the country, I conceive entirely out of danger.

Extract of a letter from Col. R Butler, adjutant general, dated Camp 6 miles below N. Orleans,

Dec. 30, 1814. " I am here surrounded with the din of war-artillery and small arms alternately playing. On-the 23d at night we attacked the enemy; and as reported by deserters, we killed, wounded and took prisoners about

500 Our loss comparatively small. Cols. Lauderdale and Henderson have both bit the dust, and are no more. The latter on the 28th inst. at which time the enemy advanced on us, with a view to storm our works; but they found us too strong to attempt it. We opened our artillery, and a deserter says we killed 140 men that day-among them Sir Beverly Evanson of the 85th. We cannot estimate their force as yet correctly-we are in fine spirits, and have no doubt of drubbing the

> New-York, Jan. 26. REPORTED CAPTURE OF THE

PRESIDENT FRIGATE. Mr. North, purser of the navy rrived in town this evening, from New-London, who states that a flag with a letter for Mrs. Decatur, arrived at New-London, on Monday evening, from the British squadron, the bearer of which informed that the President frigate was captured the 2d day out from N. York, by a British ship of the line, a Razee, and 2 Frigates, after an action of FOUR HOURS AND FORTY MINUTES, and that the 1st, 4th, Seath Lieutenants were killed, and Sailing-Master wounded.

Com. Decatur received no injury These are all the circumstances that Mr. North recollects. He knows nothing of the vessels which Howell, killed-none of our a iled from here, in company with the President; but says to morrow's mail from New-London, will bring confirmation and further particulars of this disastrous intelligence.

From the New-York Commercial Adver-

tiser. Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city-dated

New London, Jan. 23, 1815.

I have only time to inform, that a communication has just been received from Admiral Hotham, stating that the President frigute was taken on the 15th inst, by a squadron of his majesty's ships. The fact is, she was taken, as stated, on the 15th, by four of their vessels of war, after an action of four hours and a half, with the lose of the let, 4th and 5th lts. killed, on board the President, and a great number of men killed and wounded. These facts I have in a letter from an officer who was on board the President. They may be relied on.—You may be assured our flag has suffered nothing in this contest, and I believe has gained great reputation. Our officers are on board the Pomone frigate, bound to Bermuda. Commodore Decatur was in good

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

U. S. Frigate President C. This vessel sailed from This vessel sailed from this port last Saturday week, in co. with the brig Macedonian, brig Venus, and sehr. Hollins, bound on a cruise. The day after the sailed ahe found hisself chased by three community frigates, the Endymion, Pomone. Tendos and the Majestic rasses, who all been watching her. The Endymion St. came up with angaged and cripple har, so that the Pomo-

Mr. T. B. Timberlake, into evol the President.

"I have only time to concate to you the unpleasant of our capture the night efficient from Sandy Hook. Wa When the President When the President was fast a she had a signal of distress fine having lost her fore and miges masts. The commodore is on to the Endymion unburt. The capta and his officers show us the ne marked attention, and are unren ting in their exertion to make comfortable."

A letter has been received du on board the Pomona four days ter, giving assurance of the sife of young Price, Hoffman, Lame and Emmet, midshipmen. Of a five Lieutenants, three were alle and not a midshipman hurt. The loss of the crew is small.

However much cause we have to regret the loss of the fri ate, we have the pride to refi contest, has not been attended win a single circumstance that can, the smallest degree, tend to big the naval honours of our country Nor can we think the British we raise their creat very high ou to occasion.

In hoc certamine, " nulta gioria est

New-York, Jan. 27. Extract of another letter from a officer of the late U. S. frigue President, dated

With regret I inform you of ou being captured by H. B. M. square ron consisting of the Majestic, Et. dymion, Tenedos and Pomona. Wi struck after a long engagement a four hours and a half. Our les was not great our 1st lieut. Babbitt and Mr. Hamilton, and 5th 8 ere nurt but one. are now going to Bermuda, and a pect to return in a cartel. The ship rocks and my time is short, &c.

Another letter states, that of the 8 midshipmen on board, the President dent, not one was herr during the engagement—and that the loss of the crew was but trifling.

Another letter says, the Endr-mion was silenced before the Pomena commenced the attack. From the Philadelphia Democratic Press, Jan. 27.

We understand that Com. Dile has received a letter from his son, i midshipman, who was wounded on board the President. He states the

number of killed and wounded of board the President to be ninety.

Another letter mentions that the President had allenced the Endy mion when the Pomore came as mion when the Pomona came and poured in her broadsides. Shortly after the other enemy-ships had left the Endymion and President bearing for Bermuda, the President gave signals of distress.

From the Philadelphia True Ameri-

A letter from Com. Decatur, to his wife states, that in going ont of Sandy Hooks the Pilot can his ship on shore, by which he loss her trim, and by which her sailing was much injured; he had not regained by trim when he fell in with the enemy's squadron.

my's squadron.

He engaged the Endymion dark the chase, and in two hours silent her, and left her like a log or it water.—He then andersoured make his essage by lightening in

have to communicate the late United States frigate sidest, on the 35th inst. for which she sailed.) light we fell in with H. B. letic, the Endymio half, when we were obtained. Our loss was color. Babbit, Lt. Hamilto Limt. Howel, with a chers, (how many I do nilled) Mr. Rodgers, Dale and a number of the ship much cut up in the Endemion, with wi nd on the upper-deck Last Tuesday the Pres Endymion parted company rale from the eastward;

he President was last se oisted a signal of distre ost fore and mizon-topnain-top-gallant-mast. nyion has not been seen s ay night. Great fears arned for the safety of ent. Com. Decatur, Lt. ith other officers and a board the Endymion. mpany to-morrow mb he Majestic and are bou ew-London this even

MARYLAND GAZ NNAPOLIS, THUBBDAY, P

Yesterday morning, Mr. as from the Committee a rtain resolutions from a similar resolutions wh d sinister resolutions whi I in the house of delega amunication of two men secutips council, relative ent to the Governor, for a ces, as commander in chi rson during the period the i, delivered the following

THE COMMITT

To whom the same wer

ve had under conside

eamble and resolution

day evening last from d the preamble and res ke tenor introduced wards in the House of pairing the Governor payment made to him htia, from the 20th A. h September, 1813, ted; and also the con cived from two mem cutive council, in a rious order passed ling upon the executive to the sa on all which they be omit the following representations of the committee do a ital of the circumst ich the present inquit Ye, that is the spring 1818, as will be gen 1818, as will be gen ted, the more expose western shore of the re especially this circant country, were extend by the appearance of the ing on the country. ing on the coast. For affording that protes ment to supply, bu

d, it became exped e authority to call o the state, and to it of defence, or an detachments of it conveniently and conveniently and y sugaged in the posture of affairs, nell considered, the yed in which It won them, in parsuance cle of the gonstitue

tes Presi st sight of

ident was fast a for and mixes mmodore is on b nhurt. The cap shew us the m n, and are unrea tertion to make peen received, di mona four days rance of the at Hoffman, Lane

, three were kill hipman hurt. Th is small. ch cause we the loss of the fri he pride to refe re in this upo been attended we stance that can, ree, tend to blis urs of our country ink the British w t very high ou d

dshipmen. Of a

e, " aulta gloria est toria laudem " ew. York, Jan. 27.

ther letter from a late U. S. frigue Ship Pomona, Jan. 22 I inform you of on by H. B. M. squal of the Majestic, Et-es and Pomona. We long engagement a our lat lieut. Ba milton, and 5th h -none of our n nurt but one. o Bermuda, and es in a cartel, The

my time is short, be Advocate. on board, the President was hert during the er says, the Endy-ed before the Pome-

he attack. New York Gazette delphia Democratio d lan 27. etter from his son dent: He states the ed and wounded of dent to be ninety, or mentions that the silenced the Endy-Pomona came a orbroadsides. Shor

er enemy-ships had moda, the President distress. delphia True Ame Jan. 28

that in going out of Pilot can rie ship rich he lass hee trim or sailing was much d not regained but fell in with the en-

the Endymion dark in two hours allents or like a log on the hon andeavoured to be by lightcuing the other ween

ident, on the a5th inst. (the day after which she sailed.) At day, light we fell in with H. B. M. rasee Malestic, the Endymion, Tenedos and this soip; and after a chase the morning and 4 inches iours and an alf, when we were o cender. Our loss was coonderable, it. Babbit, Lt. Hamilton and acting that Howel, with a number of their, (how many I do not know) illed; Mr. Rodgers, Midshipman ale and a number of men wound-every man badly mjured and the ship much core up in the hull.—

be Endymion, with which we were gaged, suffered severely in men, it, maste and treates. ngaged suffered severely in men, will, maste and trigging. She carridon her main-deet 34 pounders and on the upper-deck 32 pounder

Last Tuesday the President and Endymion parted company in a heavy he President was last seen she had poisted a signal of distress, having ost fore and mizen-top-masts, and nain-top-gallant-mast. The Endynyion has not been seen since Monay night. Great fears are enterent. Com. Decatur, Lt. Shubrick, ith other officers and men, were a board the Endymion. We part ompany to-morrow morning from he Majestic and are bound for Beruda. The Tenedos goes for off ew-London this evening .- [Goz.

### MARYLAND GAZETTE.

NNAPOLIS, THUESDAY, PEB. 2, 1815.

Yesterday morning, Mr. J. H Tho Yesterday morning, Mr. J. II Tho-as from the Committee appointed on rtain resolutions from the Sengte, at similar resolutions which origina-t in the house of delegates, and the amunication of two members of the secutive council, relative to the paymt to the Governor for military ser-ces, as commander in chief acting in room during the period therein speci-d, delivered the following report:

THE COMMITTEE To whom the same were referred, ve had under consideration the eamble and resolutions, sent on iday evening last from the Senate, d the preamble and resolutions of ike tenor introduced the day af-wards in the House of Delegates, iring the Governor to refund payment made to him for servih September 20th April to the ed; and also the communication cived from two members of the erative confucil, in answer to a ling upon the executive for infor-tion relative to the same subject-on all which they beg feave to omit the following report:— The committee do not deem it cesary to enter into a particular ital of the circumstances from ich the circumstances from ich the present inquiry has origied—It will be sufficient to obve, that is the spring and summer
1813, as will be generally recolted, the more exposed points on
western shore of this state, and western shore exposed points on western shore of this state, and the respecially this city, and the respecially the appearance of a midable force of the enemy hosing on the coast. For the purpose shording that protection, which that the duty of the general goment to supply, but which that extendent had not adequately product it became expedient for the authority to call on the militia the state, and to employ that is of defence, or such portions detachments of it as might be a conveniently and advantages y sugaged in the service. In posture of affairs, the executive hall considered, that a time hall yed in which it would be proper them, in pursuance of the and cle of the quantitution, to saving Governor to take the a complete of the apprisence he was went to have sequired, in the war he revolution, and the peneral to have sequired, in the war he revolution, and the peneral to have a calutary contains the peneral to have the calutary contains the peneral to have a calutary contains the peneral to have the calutary contains the peneral to have the calutary contains the peneral pener

oth April, 1813, and continued in exercise of those duties until 17th of September following, then the militis were disbunded. having established head-quarters in this city immediately after his ap-

pointment.

The committee conceive it super-fluous to enlarge on the seal, finelity, and indefatigable diligence, with which the Governor is known to have discharged the trust thus confided to him. Those who had the oppor-tunity of personal observation, will bear ample testimony to this point; and those who will take the pains to inquire, will be satisfied, from a mere view of the various general orders atill extant. orders still extant, and other documents connected with the service, that the continued vigilance of the commander in chief was occupied in a series of useful, attentive, and laborious exertion. It is true, that as this place was head-quarters, and its vicinity the principal scene of operation, it was not requisite or advisesble for him to command on any distant service, although it will be remembered, that an occasion did occur in which he manifested his readiness to do so, if the turn of events had not again rendered his presence ne essary in this city.

The committee have briefly notuced these circumstances, because both in the Senate's resolutions, and in those moved in this house, it is gravely urged, as if to aggravate the offence of an alledged illegal receipt of public money for military service, that by reference to the journals of the council it would appear, that the Governor was not more than five days, (exclusive of Sundays) absent from the council chamber, thereby intending to imply, that he did not actually, or faithfully, perform the service to which he was specially appointed, and for which he was paid. Without making a minute examination into the accuracy of this statement, to the objection founded upon it. the answer is obvious, that the Governor's appearance in the council chamber would be noted on the journal, however momentary it might be, and although (as the fact generally was) he might be principally engaged abroad, throughout the day, in the extraordinary duties of his office as commander in chief; and although, even while he remained in the council chamber, many of his more important duties as command er in chief might have been there performed. It is not, it seems, inade a charge against him, that he negicted any of the ordinary reguthat his civil and military functions did in reality interfere with each other .- But by a singular preversion of justice, and a strange fatuity of malevolence, the force of this part of the charge, considered in its best shape, seems to be, that while devoting an anxious attention to the highly responsible and interesting cares of commander in chief, he sodulously and successfully endeavoured at the same time to acquit himself of the prescribed constitutional ob-ligations imposed on him as Governor of the state.

The committee had supposed, The committee had supposed, that in regard to the merit of the Governor's conduct in military command, all pretence for clamour or tavil had ceased, of been abandoned. And they had been induced to suppose so, from having observed, that this part of his conduct had even extorted public expressions of applause from those who are not soonected with him by the ties of political sympathy, and who are not much accustomed to allow to their political opponents any of the attributes of patriotism. But in whatever view the matter may be now butes of patriotism. But in whatever view the matter may be now designed to be placed by the authors of the resolutions in question, at is undeniable, that the Governor, in person, having performed the actual service of commander in chief, for the time specified, and his account having been rendered in the usual military form, (upon honour) and being duly examined and passed by the accountant, he was cutilled to an order from the countil for its payment, if the states appeared current, and if such payment was suchorised by law. The items of his account appear to have been charged according to the rate of pay and cations of a major general in the

bound to perform, and that a public fave giving such compensation to a public office, embraces all the duties of his office, and not any specific portion of them. In answer to this part of the argument, it may be replied, that the committee perceive nothing in the 33d section of the constitution, or any other section thereof, by which the Governor, as commander in chief, is sound to command in person, although advised thereto by the council. He is not authorized so to command, unless they advise him; but the terms of they advise him; but the terms of the constitution do not oblige him to pursue such advice of the councit after it is given; and theremittee, the Governor, not being constitutionally bound to command to person, it would follow that the argument does not here apply, which only considers a fixed salary as a full compensation to a public officer for all those services which he is constitutionally bound to perform.

But it is further insisted, that his salary is not only a compensation for those services which the Governor mais perform, but also for those services which he may constitutionally perform ; and to sustain this position, great stress has been laid on the provisions of the old act establishing the salary of the Governor. That act was passed at November session 1785, about two years after our revolutionary struggle was terminated by a treaty of peace between this country and England, It purports to ascertain and establish a permanent salary for the Governor-It was devised and passed, during a recent state of peace, certainly with no other reference than as a compensation to the chief magistrate of the state, for the discharge of those duties which, in the ordinary state of things, that is in a state of peace, he was required by the constitution to perform. While its terms do not exclude the idea of a suitable additional glowance to be provided, as future occasion might arise for extraordinary military services, the act did not proceed to declare what forther compensation should be allowed to the Governor, if called to command the forces of the state in person, because, at that enviable period, our forefathers, intent only upon the happy tranquillity they just then enjoyed, did not direct their attention to providing for the exigencies of a state of war, which they no doubt fondly hoped was far distant and removed from them. And it had fortunately so happened, that the passage of the act, before such an occasion had pecurred as to produce the agitation of the subject now before the committee. In truth this is believed to be the first instance, since the adoption of the constitution, in which the Governor has been called to "command in

person." But although it is the first instance, the committee conceive that the existing laws are not on that account the less clear and satisfactory. At their session which commenced in November 1811, the Legislature, on the 7th of January 1812, little more than five months before the declaration of the present war by congress, pasted a new act " to regulate and discipline the militia of this state;" in the Slat section of which it was enacted, that when the whole, or any part of the militia of this state, shall be ordered into acrual service, they shall be entitled to the same pay and rations as troops in the service of the United

States are entitled to receive. It is presumed by the commit tee, that it will not be contended, under those clauses of the
constitution which forbid members
of the Legislature, and various givil officers, including the executive,
from holding any other office of protic, that the Governor alone inthereby disqualified from exercising a military command, in which he was to
receive pay for his extraordinary
acrosses and expenditures. The
constitution has been long ectled,
and there are now members of the
Legislature, several numbers of the
Legislature, several numbers or this
flours, who have diving the last
summer, been advers engaged in
military commands, for which they
have received, or will be socialed to tee, that it will not be con-

the Governor, therefore, when acting in person as commander in this, became clearly/entitled, as the committee believe, to his compensation under the provisions of the set of ISII, prescribing the pay and rations of the militia, at the head of which he is placed by the constitution, and an active part of constitution, and an active part of which he became by the constitutional advice of the council .- A question might perhaps have been raised, whether he was not thus entitled to a higher rate of compensation than he did receive. But as, (independent of the persons, rank of the present Governor, who is a major-general of the militia) he was, by virtue of his office a commander in chief, superior to the grade of a major-general; your committee are of opinion, that the allowance made to the Governor, according to the tate of a major-general of the United States atmy, was perfectly with-in the letter and spirit of the law. And, even if a doubt existed on this subject, which the committee

do not themselves entertain, they think that the proceedings of the House of Delegates at the last session of the Legislature, ought to preclude this House from giving a mo-ment's count mance to the proposisione now before them. At the last nession, certain resolutions were introduced, declaring the Governor, as commander in chief, when in actual service, to be entitled to receive, exactly what he has received, in payment of the account which is now disputed. Those resolutions were referred to a select committee, Bayly, and Mr. Mason; which latter gentleman has been the mover of the lare resolutions in the House, now condemning the payment made as aforesaid to the Governor. That committee reported, that the existing laws, having provided a mode for the settlement of all claims arising from the employment of the militia, they were of opinion, that it would be unnecessary to adopt the said re-solutions. This report, if it meant to be honestly understood, certainly could not be supposed to mean any thing else, than that the Governor, s commander in chief, acting in person, was already entitled to the pay and rations of a major-general, and therefore that it was unnecessary to legislate further upon the subject.

But it has been attempted to obviste this inference, by declaring in the resolutions, last referred to. that the Legislature itself is not competent, much less is one branch of the Legislature competent, to expound the laws. Their province, it is said, is to make laws, and not to expound them ; and the executive council, we are now told, are men capable of expounding the laws for themselves, and must be held re-sponsible to the state for a just ex-position of them.

Now admitting, or not denying all, this sober doctrine, the rommittee must remark, that alt on h It may not be the province of this House to expound laws, yet when they have thus manifested their sense of a construction of a law, and the executive council entertaining the same impression, have had reason to be confirmed in it by what has been so manifested by the im-mediate representatives of the people, the grand injuest of the state, the special guardians of the public treasury, it would seem to come with a very ill grace from this House to adopt any proceeding either upon motion in their own body, or at the instance of the Senate, condemning the very course which had been thuspreviously approved of, or at least assented to. And it is not a little curious, that this attempt of cencurious, that this attempt of censure and condemnation should be brought forward in this House, in resolutions, which declare, that the last House of Delegates had no right to expound the laws so as to express an upinion that the payment to the Governor user authorised, while these sums resolutions, do themselves now undictate noto expound the law, as to declare that the said payment was not authorised.

But your committee are not stall surprised at the sufficiends now explains away, or weaken the effect of the opinion expressed to the report adopted by the last house of delegates on this ambiect, which they confidently aver was a-

that they can scattely conceive, of any legislative proceeding, which would be more insidious and enworthy than that, of first sanctioning, or strongly appearing to sanction, a particular act at one session of the assembly, and then, at the next session, to make that very act the foundation of a wote of reproach and crimination against those who may crimination against those who may have been confirmed in their judg ment of the propriety of that act by the fatch of your own implied su-thority. The committee do not un-derstand, nor do they wish to un-derstand, that sort of casulatry, by which such proceeding can be reconciled to the principles of justice. decency or honour.

Under these views, it is respectfully recommended to the House, by the following order, to reject the aforesaid resolutions.

Ordered, That the resolutions from the senate, relative to the pay-ment made to the Governor as acts ing Commander in Chief for the time therein specified, and also the resolutions introduced in this House. of a similar nature, be, and they are hereby rejeded.

By order, LOUIS GASSAWAY CIL.

To sell, or hire. THE subscriber has three or four NEGRO GIRLS, from eleven to seventeen years old, that he would sell for a term of years,

or hire. Henry Hammond Anne-Arandel county. Broad-Neck, Feb. 2

Walter Cross. BOOT& SHOEMAKER.

Informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced business one door above Mr. Basil Shephard's and near-ly opposite Mr. Jeremiah Hughs', in Church street, where he intends carrying on the above business in the most fashionable style. He has laid in a stock of good materials and employed the best workmen, which will enable him, he trusts, to give satisfaction to those who may henour him with their custom. Peb. 2, 1815.

### Public Sale.

To be sold, at public, sale, on Thursday the 16th day of Peb. 1815, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the subscriber's plantation, near South river Church, some

VALUABLE YOUNG NEGROES, a parcel of Sheep, Household Furniture, cles too tedious to mention. The sale will commence at 11 o'clock, and the terms be made known on the day of

sald, BAMUEL MACCUBBIN. Will be sold, on the same day, some good Beds and Bedding. B. M. Anne-Arundel county, Jam 19, 1815. to.

By the Committee of Claims The Committee of Claims will ait every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order,

William K. Lampson, Clk.

By the Committee of Grievances & Courts of Justice. The Committee of Grievances and

Courts of Justice will sit every day during the present scallon, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in o'clock in the offernoon.

By order,

Louis Gassensy, Cit.

dans drandel County Court.

September Term, 1814.

Ordered by the judges of Ann Arrundel county court, that the said court stand adjourned from the third Monday of September last, until the tat Monday of February next, or which day all jurons and witnesses summoned to the said September term, and all other persons having business in the said court, ies becaby notified to attend as the said first Monday of February.

Test

West S. Green, City

Doc. 8.

PAALM CXLVIIL By Dr. Ogileis.

Hegin, my soul, th' exulted lay, Let each encaptur'd thought obey, And praise th' Almighty's name. Lot heaven and earth, and seas and

akies, ne melodious mocort rise, To swell th' impiring theme.

Ye fields of light, celescial plains, Where gay transporting beauty reigns,
Ye scenes divinely fair;
Your Maker's wond'rous power pro-

Tell how he form'd your shining frame, And breath'd the fluid air.

Ve angels, catch the thrilling sound; While all th' adoring througs around His boundless mercy sing ; Let ex'ry list'ning saint above
Wake all the tuneful soul of love,
And touch the sweetest string.

Join, ye loud spheres, the vocal choir; Thou densing orb of liquid fire, The mighty chorus and; Soon as grey evining gilds the plain, Thou, moon protract the melting strain,

And praise him in the shade. Thou, heav'n of heav'ns, his vast a bode;

Ye clouds, proclaim your forming God Who call'd you worlds from night; "Yo shades, dispel I'-th' Eternal At once th' involving darkness fled,

And nature sprang to light. Whate'er a blooming world contains, That wings the air, that skims the

plains, United praise bestow : Ye dragons, sound his awful name To heav'n aloud; and roar acclaim,

Ye swelling deeps below. Let every element rejoice : Ye thunders, burst with awful voice To him who bids you roll: His praise in softer notes declare, Each whispering breeze of yielding

And breathe it to the soul.

To him, ye graceful cedars, bow Ye tow'ring mountains, bending low, Your great Creator own ; Tell when affrighted nature shook, How Sinai kindled at his look,

And trembled at his frown. Ve flocks that haunt the humble valey Ye insects flutt'ring on the gale, In mutual concourse rise ; Crop the gay rose's vermeil bloom, And wast it's spoils, a sweet perfume, In incense to the skies.

Wake, all ye mountain tribes, and sing; Ye plumy warblers of the spring, Harmonious anthems raise To him who shap'd your finer mould, Who tipp'd your glittering wings with

And tun'd your voice to praise. Let man, by nobler passions sway'd, The feeling heart, the judging head In heavenly projec employ; Spread his trementious name around, Till heaven's broad arch rings back the

The gen'ral burst of joy.

Ye, whom the charms of grandeur please, Nurs'd on the downy lap of ease,

Fall prostrate at this throne ; Ye princes, rulers, all adore ; Praise him, ye kings, who makes your

An image of his own.

Ye fair, by nature form'd to move,
O praise th' eternal source of love,
With youth's enlivening fire.
Let age take up the tuneful lay.
Sigh his bless'd name—then soar away,
And ask an angel's lyre.

THE COGITATIONS OF MY UN. CLE JOHN.

"The devil take the poor of our town; my fortune's made for this world."

Prosperity intoxicates like wine—and strong must the head be that is not turned by it. A pauper, who lived by the seaside, not far from the pleasants village of Thornville, found among the sands some shining particles. Delighted to discover what he supposed was silver ore, he carefully gathered a parcel of it, and took it to a silver smith had a spice of mischief in his composition, and he slily-slipt a piece of silver into the crucible. The poor man stood, all eye, all ar, all expectation, while the experiment was making. Twas done—and behold!—the product was a piece of pure silver.—

Twat done—and behold!—the product was a piece of pure silver.—
Enraptured at the sight, the pauper exclaimed in an extacy of joy with devil take the payer of our town, my fortune a made for this world!

I would thank you, gentle Miss, to restrain that smile.—How much wiser would you have afted, had you thought yourself suddenly raised from penuty to adjuence? Believe me, gentle render, not one in twenty would have a have better.

A imported societies gentle sweet year that bring the atory weak to my recollection.

their sides, seeming as they marched along to say, . The devil take the poor, my fortune's made for this world.'-Mistaken men; Laurels are scarcer than silver ore. Remember that great spirit tempered with prudence, is necessary to stem the strong stream that is sweeping you to oblivion. Let not the frippery of lace, epsulets and feathers, raise your vanity. Be cautious lest habits of commanding generate notions of despotism and pride, hostile to freedom, and incompatible with times of peace. Let every action be governed by principles of the purest honor. The notion entertained by some, that to kill your man-seduce your girl and to loo y our friend, is spirited and genteel, my word for ir, it is fraught with the cap of the bitterest repentance-of ignominy-of wretchedness. Washington was an accomplished soldier, and a pattern of virtuous conduct. Emulate his virtues; protect the fair ; reverence the laws and guard the civil rights of your countrymen; and remember that the soldier's sword should only be stained with the blood of the enemies of his coun-

Many a lady have I seen, who believing her glass, and the flatteries of coxcombs, has imagined herself divine and thought in the spirit of the pauper- My fortune is made for this world.' Foolish thing ! She refuses the honourable addreses of an industrious honest man-in every respect her equal, because her beauty ought to bring her a fortune. A dozen years of coquetry discovers the error, and the proud, forsaken girl retires to the shade with all the chagrin and mortification of the disappointed pauper .- Gleaner.

THE SCANNER.

We take no note of Time but from its

As travellers on the highway of ife, I know not of a more beneficial employment, than to pause, at certain periods of our journey, and devote an hour or two to the contemplation of the progress we have made.

In wandering among the prostrate columns and ruined temples of antiquity, though our feelings are tempered with awe and regret at the mournful devastation, yet we love to loiter among the fallen fragments, and mark the ravages of time. So, when with the eye of memory we rove through scenes that now live only there, though it tells us of joys and friends for ever gone, thought still clings with melancholy tenderness to the theme, and paints departed pleasure in the brilliant col-ours of reality.—At the hastening close of a year, how few are there, so wretchedly careless, as not in some degree to feel the truth of the trite monition, "Time is on the wing,"—Something like a sober thought will press upon the heart, even of the warmest votary of the even of the warmest votary of the world, when he reflects that another year is numbered with "those beyond the flood." If an bereafter obtrude not upon his thoughts, he knows at least that bere his stay is abridged; and the loss of time causes him to reflect, altho' he may not trouble himself about sternity.—
Where are many of the friends, who at the commencement of this now waning year, were travelling with us upon the road of lite?—The perits, the fatigues, and disasters of the Journey, they were apparently, as journey, they were apparently, as able to endure as ourselves; but they are left behind—they have fallen off at our sides,—and we remain, to pursue our route alone!

At the social board, there are but ew of us who do not find some seat few of us who do not find some sext vacant, or filled by another. The husband sees the empty place once occupied by his wife, and his heart tells him a more ismentable void is there. Here sits a family bereft of their head; and there a parent eats the bread of hittesness, necause his "children are not."—Where is the Belle, who danced "the old year out" and the Bloss, who drank "the new one in?" Their "occupation's gone?"—No longer, for them, is the half of caroual lighted up, no more do we seek them in echoing abodes of festivity. The feet that moved to the musics of merriment, and the hand that grasped the spirit and the hand that grasped the spirit-ling glass, are palaied in drith. Mirth cannot touse the sleeping tenants of the temb; within its

I to myrelf—"My boy, though it be the devil take the poor of our town' to-day, ten to one before you get through you will meet the bitter disappointment of the paper.

I trave seen fifty young men abance don their accustomed pursuits of homourable industry, to strut in opanion will be and flauntin asshut. I dire has and flauntin asshut.

OLD MAN! wilt thou not note the phatic, eloquence it exclaims - like like thine cheeks blanched and with ored-and like thine, limbs weak and trembling-have I seen descend to the home of all. Then, "he thou also ready," for ere again the ball of time shall revolve, thou, too, mayest swell the escutcheous of death. Faintly glimmers thy light in its socket—the essence that feeds it is almost gone—and soon must tinguish it for ever!

Yourn! wilt thou not mark the dying year? Look around! where are many of the partners of thy pleasures? In his march of destruction, has death passed them by. No! the lasty vigour of their limbs has shrunk in his grasp—they are mute in the grave, and there the fire of their eye is for ever quenched. Look where they lie, the blasted hopes of mourning parents-and remember, that, though by nature's dictate the ripe fruit only falls to the ground, the raging storms will lay the green also, prostrate on the earth.

FELLOW-TRAVELLER'S time wears. We note the last lingering hours of the present year, but who among us shall witness those of the next? Some, even of the few who honour these unpolished lines by a perusal, will in human probability, have sunk into the stupor of the grave-and he, too, who, with honest heart but homely phrase, would now awake immortal man to reflection-be, the humble SCANNER, may go away for ever, himself to be scanned, and another occupy his pen and his place. I repeat, time wears space, another year is leaving us, and whether we regard it or not, it will bear to the chancery of Heaven the record of our acts. We cannot recal this, but we can amend the next-La the virtues of the new year succeed the misdeeds of the old one, and in the splendour of the future, the darkness of the

part, shall be forgotten. December 31, 1814.

GEN. WILKINSON'S TRIAL.

From the Albany Argus. The Court Martial for the trial of General Wilkinson being a matter of considerable general interest, and its recent and preliminary proceedings having excited much curjosity, we have taken some pains to obtain correct information of its progress.

The following may be relied on: The court convened on the 16th instant, at Troy .- Before the members were sworn, General Wilkinson appeared before them and was requested by the president to state whether he had any objections to the members composing the court, or any of them; to which the gen-eral replied, that he was well satis-fied with the court, and should make no objections to any of the members they were accordingly sworn. The president then called on the army judge advocate, and also the special judge advocate, to take the oath prescribed by the articles of war. M. V. Bueren, esq. then pre-sented to the court his appointmen from the secretary at war, of speci-al judge advocate, for the trial of General Wilkinson, the copy of a letter to the general announcing to him the appointment, and also the copy of a letter from the army adjutant and inspector general to E. A. Bancker, esq. army judge advocate, apprising him of the appointment of Mr. V. Buren in the trial. The above documents having been; read, General Wilkinson read his objectione to Mr. V. Buren's conducting the prosecution, founded on the general ground that the president had no authority to appoint a special judge advocate, or to depute any other person to act as such. He attempted to support his objections by a reference to the warious acts of Congress which have been passed. Congress which have been passed on the subject, and endeavored to shew that the previous exercise of this power was not warranted by

Having finished the reading of his objections, Mr. Van Buren stated, that the question submitted by the accessed, was, as it respected him (Mr. B.) one of pequias delicacy. That the station for which he had been elegated by the president, was not of his accept, but one he had telt himself accept to accept, and the

ductes of which he was prepared to discharge. That the very nature of those daties precluded to his Judgment the propriety of his expressing any solicitude on the subject. That he desmed the authority under which he claimed to act, competent for him, and binding on the court. That it was for them to decide how far they had a right to arraign the conduct of the government on the conduct of the government on the subject, and to decide on the legality of the course which had been adopted. That the responsibility of that decision was with the court and the accused; and that he should conform to such order as the court should feet themselves justified to make.

After some pertinent remarks from the army Judge Advocate on the subject, the court was cleared, and after being closed some time, adjourned until the next morning; when, from the reading of the minutes, it appeared, that two questi-

1. Whether it was competent for them to decide on the validity of the appointment of the special judge advocate.

2. If they had the authority, whether the law authorised such an appointment.

That they had decided the first in the affirmative and the second in the negative; and that they thereupon refused permission to Mr. V. Buren to conduct the prosecution against General Wilkinson, on behalf of the United States.

It further appeared from the minutes, that the army judge advocate, Mr. Bincker, had thereupon stated to the court, that he knew that it was not contemplated by government, that the prosecution of the trial should devolve on him; that he should therefore decline proceeding further in the trial, unless directed by the court so to do; and that such direction was given.

General Wilkinson was then ar raigned, and after making objection to the charges, which was overruled, plead not guilty, and the court adjourned to the next day.

From the Albany Gazette of Thursday COMMUNICATION.

General Wilkinson. The general court-martial, for the trial of this pilicer, met pursuant to adjournment, at the village of Troy, on the 3d inst. General Wilkinson objected to Mr. Van Buren's acting as 'special judge advocate on the trial. His objections were founded on the unconstitutionality and illegality of the appointment; they were in form of protest, which when considered, either as to force of argument or elegance of composition, we presume to say is not exceeded by any docu-ment to be found in the annals of courts-martial. The court after mature consideration, decided that the objections were well founded, and therefore that Mr. Van Buren should not be permetted to officiate as special judge advocate. On the 17th, the charges were read, to which the general plead not walley which the general plead not guilty, and declared himself ready for trial; on which Mr. Bancker, the judge adwocate, observed to the court, that the official documents and witnesses necessary to substantiate the char-ges, were not present; he therefore moved for an adjournment of 10 days. The court adjourned to the tath, when General Wilkinson objected to the adjournment, on the cuser, had had nine months to procure testimony—that the court had been detained two months, and in session some days. The court after mature consideration, refused to adjourn, and ordered the judge advocate to proceed with the trial, notwithstanding that he declared that not one material witness on the part of the government, was, or had been

General Wilkinson's witnesses were all present but one.

Private Sale.

I will call, at private sale, a Lot in Queen Anne, Prince-George's county conveniently situated, and an excellent stand for a person wishing to coler in the the mercantile business, or to a person who sends a stand for a tavern and periups no village in the state can be found, at which a decent tavern is more wanted.

On the lot is a large store house, with counter, shelves, its ready for the reception of a quantity of dry goods, and proceeds, all a two clory dealing nouse, with the reception of a period counter, and had a period counter, a period correction as a period correction and proceeds.

AMERICAN HERO

generals Green. Lee, and other lent judges, that he was an office uncommon merit, and one who me ed great services to this country of the revolutionary war. One trait character, especially decrease in meredit; he was not ambilious of mand, and when the gued of his correquired it, he would act in any it. In the battles of Seot's Lake, M. Fort and Friday's Ferry, he setel colonel Lee; and although he we titled to the command, yet, from sofic motives, he permitted Lee a great measure, to direct the ascone.

Wishing that you may so success
delineating the obstactor of Gun
Marion, as to reuse our youth to
imitation of his valor said his view
I remain, sir, your obedient serves.
JOHN E. HOWARD
The Rev. M. L. Whens

How well he deserved such pa will appear by considering the a-larly gleomy situation of our cos-when Marion commenced his mile-When one of our finest armies a

Gen, Lincoln was captured at Cing ton, and another under Gen. Gates a cut to pieces at Camden, when ach division under General Sumpter a completely surprized, and that or Beanfort entirely massacred; when such a run of horrible blunders a disasters, the last spark of liberty see ed to be entinguished in the Soulie States, and multitudes of frightest States, and mailtitudes of frightend tizens thought of nothing but gets British protections—then it was that dark and hopeless state of a cause, that Marion came forth is stead of feating with the coward he down the stream of despair, he re upon the wings of genius and vitte against the cloud of war, and like the carle of Heaven, seemed to rejoin eagle of Heaven, seemed to rejoite the darkening storm. Tis known meny of his countrymennow in congrethat at this awful crisis he had but it ty men! with only two rounds of particles with this stender stake he play the game of war with such astenish skill, that in five weeks he gave the nemy as many signal overthrows—he tons were captured—tories dispersed whigh, reanimated crowds flocked to stands rd, and battles were fought as larger scale, and with a success whill ultimately accomplished his great with a liberty and glory of his country. In short, it is hoped that the rese will find in the Life of Marion, a rich semblage of that moral and million herosen which, while it charms hearts, has an admirable tendency multiply in our land, virtuous yestification officers!

This interesting work, in one roke of near 300 pages, neally printed a bound, and to be delivered to substitute for one dollar.

All L. Weems, author of the "Life of Marion weightings for the "Life of Mories" "These is no reading so property American youth, has the biograp of American worthies."—Gap, Wantsoros.

Ann. 25. mony of his countrymennow in congrethat at this awful crisis he had but the

20 Dollars Reward

Ran away on the 2d of May, a ligro Man called Ned, who, with erreal others, added that of Jones, brought suit in Anne-A rundul country John Golder, for their right to freedownich John Golder, for their right to freedownich suit, at the last term of the court, was dismissed for the watter proof. He is a straight likely blinellow, 22 years of age, 5 feet 5 or inches high, and has under one of level, a sear about an hoch long as broad. No descriptive informations be given as to his cloaths; he west with a straw list, a country rouse bout striped jacket and trowners a good shoes and steekings. It is probbe he may andeavour to get to Barmore, or to the City of Washingto I will pay a dollar a mile on the atance he may be taken, if compile to good, so that I get him again; and comitted; ten dollars if taken at Annapolis and esmitted; ten dollars if taken is the neighbourhood or twenty. I taken Calvert county.

I am informed that an old velocities of the series of the call state—side in Calvert was call state—side in Calvert a miller of attends or did attends and light freedom to did attends and light freedom to did attends and in the freedom to did attends and light freedom to

ist to be used as a bue 3. An act supplement 4. entitled, An act for John Measter and Da st, tensions of James F regerica county, passed r session, eighteen hu

4. An act for the relia flir, and her children, Battimore. 5. An act to lay out a re 6. An act further sup an act passed at Nove s, eighteen handred a eth Luckett, pi Frederic move certain negroes in Maryland.

7. An act to settle at he salary of the mem-pencil for the ensuing 8. An act to author vearingen of Washing remove a certain negi State of Virginia int 9. A further supplet I passed at November nteen bundred and apter twenty-seven, t to establish a bank t te the subscribers the 10. As all to incorpo note Beneficial Societ Howard, of John, o 12. An act for incorrockville Academy is

12. An act to revive d the proceedings of our of St. Mary's so 14. An act to confir the the last will and felling M. Greery, 1 are county, decreased 15. An act to tay of ablic a road in Baltin An act for the German, Jr. of the 17. An aft to char

to public road loads Vater River to the b iver, in Doschester 18. An act to lay-stablish a new road 19. An act to lay ablic a road in Fred. oblis a certain cross crick county. The A supplement tol. An art to estab

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ges, neatly printed a
be delivered to sales is now positing at the "Life of Mories no reading so propert th, as) the biograph orthies."—Gro. Was

### lars Reward.

Ned, who, with every led that of Jones, is Anne-Avandelcounty, or their right to freeling the last term of the last the last term of the last the last of age, 5 feet 5 er of has under one of the last the last informations his cloathat he west his country round last a his again is the national and coollars if this on the cool has a last an and who a last the cool and the cool has a last the cool and the cool a

# MANY ENTROLLING MANUSCRIPTION

### List of Law

the Roman Catholic Church in evity of Baismore, to purchase int to be used as a burying ground.

5. As act supplementary to an act entitled. As act for the relief John Messter and David Rinesett, tenstees in James Farquiag, of regerick county, passed as November sussion, eighteen hundred and relief.

d. An edrior the relief of Sarah flis, and her children, of the city

S. An act to lay out a road in Dor-

sester sounty.

6. An act further supplementary an act passed at November session, eighteen handred and alevan, attiled, An act authorising Elizabeth Luckett, pi Frederick county, to move certain negroes into the state

Maryiand.

7. An act to settle and ascertain as sainty of the members of the puncil for the ensuing year.

8. An act to authorise Issue Seveningen, of Washington county,

remove a certain negro hoy from a State of Virginia into this state. 9. A further supplement to the nteen bundred and ninety-five, apter twenty-seven, entitled, An te the subscribers thereto.

nore Beneficial Society.

11. An act for the relief of Hen-Howard, of John, of Montgome-

12. An act for incorporating the rookville Academy in Montgome-

12. As ad to revive and make vad the proceedings of the orphuns, sure of St. Mary's county.

14. An act to confirm and make the the last will and testament of Villiam M. Creery, late of Balti-lare county, decreased.

15. An act to lay out and make the county of the last to lay out and make the last to lay out and last to lay out and last to lay out and last to lay out

ablic a road in Baltimore county. Cerman, Jr. of the city of Ball

incre.

17. An act to change a part of the public read leading from Black fater liver to the head of Hungar ver, in Dotchester county.

18. An act to lay out, open and stablish a new road in Washington

south a new road in Washington punty.

19. An act to lay our and make oblic a road in Frederick county.

20. An act to lay our and make oblic a certain cross road in Frederick county.

21. A supplement to an act, entirely Anact to establish a bank, and acorporate a company, mides the ame of the Conorceste ague Bank, William's Port, in Washington ousy.

12. A further supplement, to the epiticist, An act to incorporate company to make a temple, road to exclusive the making and to incorporate the making and to incorporate the making and to incorporate the making and the incorporate the making and Epitalian Bridge.

24. An act to incorporate the making and Epitalian Bridge.

25. An act to incorporate the making and Epitalian Bridge.

26. An act to incorporate the making and the property of the party of t

An act for the benefit of Thomas Noble, James Handsock, Ed.
Prione, William Beachboard, Robert Bell, John Roberton, Alexander Richardson, and Savah Handsock, midow of John Handsock, o. Worcest or cautity.

31. An act authorising the sole of a lot of ground in the city of Baltimare, owned by the children of John Sheriock, duceased.

33. An act for the benefit of Jee. Hopkins of Queen And's county.

34. An act for the benefit of Jee. Hopkins of Queen And's county.

holding the elections in the fourth election district, in Allegany county.

35. An act for the benefit of Robert Armstrong, of Allegany county.

36. An act to lay out and make public a road in Queen Aun's coun-

37. As act to reinstate in the county county of Allegany county, the proceedings of a case therein mentioned.

38. An act relative to cases in the agust of appeals.

39. A supplement to the act, entithe city of Baltimore, to be called The City Bank of Baltimore.

40. An act for the benefit of James Morrison, sen, of Allegany county, Morton, minor, of Caroline county, 42. An act for the relief of the zabeth Reid, of Frederick councy.

ed records of Frederick county.

44. An act for the benefit of the fields of George N. Ford, late of Charles county, deceased.

public a road in Cecil county.

46. An act to lay out and make public a road in Cecil county.

47. An act for the benefit of the widow and heirs of Wm. Holland, of Montgomery county.
48 An additional supplement to

the act, entitled, An act for the for lief of the poor of Queen Aun's

49. A supplement to the act, en-titled, An act to incorporate a cam-pany, to make a turnpike road from the city of Baltimore to Havte de

Grace. 50. An act to lay out and make

Geril county.
51. An act for the benefit of Ann Hollidayoke, of the city of Annapolis.

52. An acl for the relief of Walter Price of the city of Annapolis. 33. An additional supplement to the acl, entitled, An act to incorporate the stockholders of the Mechanics Bank of Baltimore.

of a sertain road in Kent county.

53. An act to authorise and empower the justices of the levy court of Garoline county, to discontinue and much of the public road as in therein mentioned.

56. A supplement to the affi, entitled, An act to siter and change the name of Elizabeth-Town in Washington county, to Higar's-Town, and to incorporate the same,

Town, and to incorporate the same,

57. As act to annul the marriage
of Contrad Housman, late of Fredesith county, and Eve Holtzman,
now of Washington county.

58. A supplement to as all, entitled, An act to incorporate certain
persons in every Christian Church
or timeregation, in this atter, passell a November seasion, 1808.

40. In act to authorize the transcribing of certain land records of
Harriord county court.

50. A supplement to this all, entitled, For all for the relief of Hene
without to the relief of Hene
Wilter, of Kant county,

10. For all to incorporate the Umod Company of Snew Hill.

In act for the sailed of WinWilson, at Sults, of significancy
county.

fance, of Montgomery county.

69. An act to establish a basis, and incorporate a company, under the name of The Havre-de-Grace

70. An aft relating to the soveral

banks within this state.

71. An act to encorporate a company to make a toropike road from the square of Booasborough, in Washington chanty, to Swearingen's Ferry on the Potomao sivers.

72. An act aupplementary to an act, entitled, An act to establish a

bank, and incorporate a company namer the title of The Bank of So

73. An act to incorporate the Bal-74. An act for the benefit of Sa-

rali Payne, widow of John Payne, late of Allegany, decreased.

75. An additional supplement to the act, entitled, An art for esta-

blishing a company for opening and extending the nasigation of the ri-76. A jurcher applement to th

al, entitled, An act to memorate a company, to make a turnpike road leading to Camberland, and for the extension of the charters of the several banks in the city of Baltimore

and for other purposes. 77. An act to allow further time to the several sheriffs and collectors lections.

78. An act to incorporate the Bel lona Gunpowder Company of Mary-

79. An all for the benefit of per sons who have emigrated into time state since the adoption of the constitution of the United States.

80. An act relating to the poor pi Caroline county.

81. An act to straighten certain roads near the Little Falls of Gan-

powder. 82. An all relative to the justices of the peace, and for other purpo-

83. An act to incorporate The, Powhatan Mandiaciusing

of Maryland,

84. A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act for regulating the mode of staying executions, and repealing the act of assembly there in mentioned, and for other purpose

age of John Mueds and Elisabeth Misens, of Queen Ann's county.

St. An act relinquishing the right of the state of Maryland in a track of land called Micesu's Recovery, in Baltimore county, to Gass Grandy, of the city of Baltimore.

St. An act to incorporate a company, to make a tumpike road from the turupike leading from Westminster, through Hafman's Gap, to Hager's Town, to Empiresburg, in Frederick county.

BS. An act for the crection of a new good in Frederick county, and for other purposes.

80. An act for the benefit of the Presbyterian Congregation, of Queen Ann's and Gardine countries.

90. An act to provide for the sale

Ann's and Carding counties.

So, An act to provide fit the sale of certain lands in Bartimore county, late the property of John Ridgely deceased.

Of A supplement to the set, envicted, An act to appoint Thomas Harris, jun, of the city di-Annapolity, treated for the sale of the real certate of John Gwinn, Esq. late of the anti-city, doceantly.

12. An act to republic an act of anti-city therain mentioned.

Of, An act to republic an act of anti-city therain mentioned.

Of, An act to the callet of thomas Murrally and Ractic Bounds.

On, An activitied, An activities to the after outried, An activities, and the callet of the county the callet, An activities, and the callet of the callet.

overal of accounts.

100. A fatther supplement to the sol, entitled, An all for opening and extending Augusti-effect, in the eastern preciocle of Baltimore, 191. A supplement to an all, entitled, An all to open and extend Queen acreet, in the city of Baltimore, more.

Mombers of the Library Company of Emmissions, in Frederick county, 103, An act relating to British confinenced property, within this

105. An act for the support of mes Upsou, James Catterton and

Clare Stone.

105. A supplement to the act, entitled. An act to fix and regulate the quality of silver place manufactured and sold, or officed for sare, in the city of Baltimore, and for other

purposes,

107. An act for the benefit of Par-ker Bowen and Burgess Willet.

106. An act extending the benefit of the insolvent laws, to certain pe-titioners therein mentioned.

totioners therein mentioned.

109, An act, entitled, A further additional supplement to an act; entitled, Ap act to direct descents.

a 10. An act for the relief of Wm Erench, of the city of Baltimore.

111. An act, emitted, A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to provide for the act, entitled, An act to provide for the act, entitled, and contains arraing from the settlement of claims

cery therein mentioned.

117. An aut authorising Z-phanish Waters, of Charles county to raise by lutury a sum of money-for the purpose thete in mentioned.

118. An act authorising the court cover and terminer and good delimited in Baltimore county to make a speciments therein mentioned.

119. An act to incompare the Westers it in Manufacturing to Commany of Macchand.

129. An act to incompare the Westers it in Manufacturing it is marrished as of fames W. James, stay James Weeks, late of the city of Edulment and Mary Ann James.

121. A supplement for an act, on titled, An act to incorporate a coupany to open the navigation of Zerolic Ren.

122. An additional supplement for the act, unfitted, an act for the entire mention.

123. An act for the entire meaning the formous late the adjusted for a supplement for the act, unfitted authorising Meaning of Charles and act was a part of the rene county, to complete this colic city.

124. An act to continue in force therefor a supplement part of the acts of amening which would a pass which for open city and and which would be presented.

125. An act to continue in force therefor a supplement for the rener of the children of Thomas Line of the Line children of Thomas Line of and the Line children of Thomas Line of the Line children of Thomas Line of and the Line children of Thomas Line of and the Line children of Thomas Line of the Line c

war, might at least be willing atone, in some measure, for in cormos, by same effort to all who the adiferings of, and save from ter rain, the people. It was maxim of those men, too, she such a time all ought to unico support of the constituted authorites, and to attempt to diaw for them the public confidence, was the abort of treaton. Notwestanding all this, however, it standing all this, however, it we made manifest, at the very commencement of the session, the nothing was further from the view of the democratic members of the legislature, than to devise any effective to the session of the sessio legislature, than to devise any effectual means of protecting the state against invarion. They were as little disposed to do this as the general government. "Lee the spemy lay waste rise state, and let the people suffer, but levus, (if we can) do something towards vergeling ourselves into power," Accordingly, the sole employment of the senate, and of their political brethren of the other house, and indeed one of the other house, and indeed one of the house too, has been to faster upon the governor of the state charge of peculation, and to raduce a belief, that his abominable council are as fond of robbing the treasury, that they would resolve to rob it, provides for the past or farmers employment of the militia of this state.

112. An act antitled, An act for the city of Annapolis.

113. A supplement to an act, and the calling out and detaching the militia of this state, and for other purposes.

114. An act to provide for the better defence of the state, and prevent the necessity of frequent calls of the militia.

115. An act for the relief of the persons therein mentioned.

116. An act to authorising Zaphanish Veters, of Charles county to the local developed of the authorising and authorising depends on the local developed of the authorising depends on the depend of the authorising depends on the good people of the authorising the depends on the substantion of the debate of the substantion of the debate of the substantion of the debate of the substantion of the substa

the pay which had been allowed bins; but than, he faid, the house I no right to expound the law, is was the data of the council, and the council only. He contended, that though the governor's servier entitled him to the pay which a had received, yet the law did not thou it to him; and then went into ary, dull, and excessively fatiguing. ment, to prove that the come der in chief, though at the head of the militia, was no part of the militie. Upon this position, absurd as it was thought, he entirely relied, and distinctly admitted, and was at some pains to prove, that if the the militia there could be no doubt that the payment was authorised by law. He resorted to his old favourite maxim, that may means shall, whomse he inferred, and strenpously insisted, that the governor was thereto advised by his council, was, solons volens, obliged to put on his military apparatus and command in

In answer to that part of the report which states that he himself was one of the committee of the last stasion, which in direct opposition to his speech reported that the commander in chief was already entified by law to pay, and that he agreed to that report, he observed. that when the chairman of the committee told him what report he was about to make, he (Mr. Mason) re-plied, that he was for making the governor the most liberal provision, and at the same time said, that in his opinion provision was already made by law for paying him for his military services-that he did not read the report before it was introduced, and having unfortunately lost, the when read by the clerk. He then most solemnly declared, that what parted between him and Mr. Lecompte, (before stated) was everything he had said upon the subject.

Mr. Kilgour, of Montgomery, next occupied the floor in justi-h ation of the order of the execu-

He said, that he could not ascribe motives to men different from those by which they solemnly declared versit not for the repeated asseve-rations of Mr. Mason to the contra-ry, he should have considered the part acted by him at the last seaaion, when taken in connexion with his conduct on the present occasion, as an insidious attempt to energo as an insidious attempt to entrape the executive. However, as he sale in he is honest, charity perhaps required to college him to be so. I was so not a believe him to be so. I was so not a believe him to be so. I was so not a believe him to be so. I was so not a believe of this so age a mapping of the first view of this so age a mapping of the first view of this so age as a so for extending this indulgence to the ment in the other branch of the legislature, from whom these resolutions proceeded. They have not even as consed the virtue which they know they have not. They have appearance between the public in their maked deformity. And although I feel no disputition to attription the matter which he has found it continues to he

y Mr. Mason) that he was one he committee which introduced t retroduced the resolutions which Immediately after their introduc-tion, the gentleman from Washing-ton, (Mr. Mason) talled Mr. B. to ion, and told him, that his resolutions were unhecessary, for that the law of 1811 had already provided for payment of all the miritia offcers, (of course the communder in thief) and in consequence of this opinion expressed by Mr. Mason, he was nominated one of the committee. This, said Mr. B. the gentleman must distinctly recollect; unless indeed his memory be as bad as his hearing. (N. B. Mr. Mason might here have blushed a little, but was careful not to contradict this statement.)

Mr. B. pleasantly noticed the gentleman's argument, that may means shall, and that of course the governor when advised by his council, was compelled to take the command in person. Among other things said by him, in order to show how preposterous was the whole of this part of his speech, Mr. B. remarked, that at the last session of the Assembly a law was passed declaring that every corporate body, and every individual, may remove obstructions in the river Susquehannah ; now, said Mr. B. will the gentleman with his nice argument about may and shall tell me, that every citizen of Maryland and every corporate body is obliged by this little word may, to employ themselves in removing the obstructions in that

Mr. B. took occasion to remind the gentleman from Washington of his threats and predictions last year, upon the question relative to the Allegany election. The good sease and virtue of the people of Maryland had disappointed all the gentleman's expectations. The same good sense and virtue will again disappoint bira

Mr. B. baving said thus much, quietly took his seat, very much to the relief of the gentleman from Washington, who had no wish to most of was unwilling to hear himself again. Without any further debate, the question was taken on Mr. Mason's amendment, and the

same was negatived, by a large ma-jori.

The report of the committee be-ing then below the house. Mr. Nesle of St. Mary's arose, and ob-Neale of St. Marve arose, and observed, that he had tesolved not to form any opinion upon the subject, ntil he had beard what could be said in opposition to the conduct of the executive; that after ligrening to the arginnents of the gentleman from Washington, his mind was artished of the correctness of the de-

ment of the gentleman he thought, established as a correctues. Mr. N. spoke at length, and with considerable ingenuity, to prove this.

Mr. Kell of Baltimore, next took the floor, and observed, that until the discussion of the cen persuaded of the day, he had been persuaded of the correctness and legality of the pro-centing. Until this day he declar-ed he had considered it perfectly correct. Mr. Mason's speech, how-ever, had converted him. Mr. Kell rook accessor less to make Kell zone acquaint liera to make known his great respect har the council, and his entire persuasion, that the numbers were influented by the purest matives. Mr. Kell also was not at all backward is making live to their governor, he had never known a man whom, upon so short an acquaintance, he so highly respected. He was at user pains to remove all blame from the executive, and occarhogly had the whole at it upon the thater of delegates. The proceedings of the house has year, he said water calculated to mercad the council. They explicitly to

to satisfy the critical Mr. Mason, and the perspicuous Kell, how apperlasively risicultus and nonsemical had been their talk. Accordingly he proceeded. Before I came here, Mr. Speaker, I heard a terrible noise about the governor having coccived money annahittationally. I had understood that the governor was a major general on the eastern shore, and had naturally concluded that it was paid to him for being major general on the eastern shore, while in fact he was our governor, residing in Annapolis. But when I residing in Annapolis. But when I came here I found, that at a time of great alarm, and no little danger too to was thought, the council had ad-vised the governor to take the command in person of the militia, and had afterwards passed his pay roll, as well as the pay rolls of other militia officers; and it is this, it seems, about which we have heard so much noise! Now, said Mr. V. what is it for? On all hands, by every body here, and by none more explicitly than by the gentleman from Washington, it is admitted that the governor is or ought to be entitled to the money; and indeed if that gentleman could be indulged in his wishes, he would be allowed to receive still more-he tells us, it is a piting thing to give him so small a salary. Both the gentleman from saltimore, and the gentleman from Washington, have spoken in terms of the highest respect of the nem-bers of the executive, and borne most decided (estimony to the puti-ty of their motives. What then is complained of? The law, it is just now found out, is most strangely defeative, in not having made provi sion for the pay of the commander in chief while in service, and this order ought not to have passed till the law does authorise it. The question then is, does the law authorise an allowance of pay to the commander in chief, or is it really as defective at these two gehtlemen represent it, and with regret too, as they think it ought to be otherwise. Two gentlemen then tell us that there is no such authority in the law; but on the other side, and at least to balance these two gentlemen, we have the opinion of the of delegates last year, and the decided opinion of the gentleman from Washington, at that time, though he may since have found it convenient to change that opinion. The gentleman from Washington says, it is his opinion that the law did not authorise the payment of this money; but it is proved, and he admits, last year. We will therefore suppose, that his opinion last year was worth as much, and no more, than his

opinion now and thus it may be made to go for nothing.

The gentleman from Baltimore also tells us, that he thinks now just as his friend from Washington thinks; but he acknowledges that a w hours ago he was of a very diffetent opinion, and perhaps a few hours hence may return to his original opinion. The gentleman, therefore, must not take it amiss if I say that his inter opinion may be as worthy of respect at his last. The house of delegates last year declared, that the last did authorise it, and some of the members of the last house of delegates seem to be delighted now with all this noise and clamour. delegator seem to be delighted now with all this noise and clamour. Perhaps their they agreed to the resolution has year in order to have the pleasure of clamouring against it this year. But we are now told, that the house of delegates last year had no right to express any opinion about it. It is that the business of the legislature to expound the law—Then whose business mit if it is the business of the executive, say gentlemen. Very well, and the executive has not been numinabled of this its own business; it has exponeded the law, has decided (as the last house of delegates and the gentleman from Washington thought) that the law had already made provision for payment of this claim, and in contornity thereto has directed the payment of it. If any ching is to be complained of in as fur that the law base the flury of that and, and it was any for this was the flury of that and, and it was not to be avoided, alt that the house last year undergoes for the way the flury of that and to exemplained of the payment as we are took took and the payment of it was not to be avoided, alt that the house last year undergoes took took and the payment of its was not to be avoided, alt that the house last year undergoes took took and the payment of the way and to be avoided.

as as their instance we had debided, or indeed to decide at all, and proture a reversal of the opinion expressed by this house, that a confirmation of the spinion expressed by
the house at the last session, and
all this too upon the ground that the
house of delegates has no right to
express any apinion at all.

Upon the whole, Mr. Speaker, I
conclude that this soure is all without meaning. I cannot agree to pass a
resolution like that which the sengte
has sent down to us, merely because
I have no right to express any opi-

I have no right to express any opinion at all; nor yet because the gentleman from Washington has changed his opinion since last year, nor because the gentleman from Baltimore has changed his opinion since this morning.

I will not agree to say that the fooligh; thing, lest our successors should say that we were still more foolish nor resolve that the governor ought to refund money to which the law and the decision of the rightful authority cutitled him, lest perchance it should hereafter be resolved that we had no right to pass any such resolve, and that a compliance with it would be a very foolish sort of a thing in his excellen-

Mr. Thomas next addressed the house. He said that this investigation had been commenced, for the purpose of diverting the attention of the people from the real and flagrant abuses which existed in the administration of the national government, to imaginary grievance in the regulation of state affairs. It was hoped, that the good people of Maryland, while employed in searching for these, would forget the oppressions under which they groaned, and direct that resentment which was now universally felt for the authors of their country's misery, against men whose conduct had been altogether pure and unexceptionable. Notwithstanding all the appearances of candour which had been manifested, and the repeated and positive acknowledgments which had been made of the uprightness man who had marked the course which this proceeding had taken, could entertain a doubt, but that it was intended to farnish a grand topic of party clamour during the next electioneering campaign. One circumstance was particularly worthy of observation. In the resolu-tions which passed the senate, and are intended to go forth to the people, the motives of the executive were openly arraigned. It was stated, that the services for which payment had been made to the governor were never performed .-Whereas, in this house where the subject had been thoroughly examined, and any calumny could be immediately refated, nothing of the kind was pretended. All seemed disposed to do justice to the fidelity and diligence of the governor in the discharge of his military functions, and to the purity of the motrusted in making the appropriation.

Mr. Mason himself had made these acknowledgments in the most clear and explicit manner. And yet, that gentleman, in the preamble and resolutions which he submitted, had by insinuation, cast the most injurious aspersions on the executive. The only inference which could be drawn from these circumstances was, that the democratic party, collecthat the democratic party, collectively, were desirous of impressing on the people the belief of facts which no man among them would have distributed by exerting as an individual. Would the people cauntenance such conduct; would they not from with indignation on such a disingenuous and distributable attempt to deceive them, and har from shear confidence the usen who had been guilty of re-

council; He explained and of by the most conclusive re the report of the committe presented several other land impressive views of the land course of his account. In the coarse of his arguvation, which though done as imaginable good humour, di rather a lodicrous the, it is impossible th of out constitution tended to compe take the field in perof his duties are of they much necessaril that men totally ry talents wants vated to the station. quired, then, persons a cription to lead our grow would have been to add sion that must involve table ruin and disgraqualified to perform all offices of governor. Even the hable individual who addresses to or the member, from Washingto would be compared to the tail. And yet, Mr. Speaker, I fancy the either of us would make but a sery figure, contending at the head out, troops, assume our troops, against General Ross onless indeed we could find him, a good old jolly Falstalf did Han

Percy, ready killed to our hand After having convinced the understanding of every man who her him of the propriety of the convince had been purited by the incutive, he proceeded in a strainmanly and indiguant eloquence, arraign the conject of those whad instituted the analysis. He had instituted the enquiry. He apposed them in the manner who they merited, for having insidious endeavoured to give a vital stabs the reputation of men whom the dared not openly assail. He paid just tribute of applause to the priotic and faithful services of the governor, and expressed his the governor, and expressed his through conviction that the pop-would resent this ungrateful atten-to sully the fair fame of a hero the revolution.

Mr. Thomas concluded, by resting to one of those who had take of bringing the subject before the tribunal of the people, in the larguage of Brutus;

"There is no terror in thy threats, For we are arm'd so strong is be That they pass by un as the id wind, Which we respect not."

The discussion here terminate and the question was taken on or curring in the report of the committee, which received the sauch of two thirds of the house, of two thirds of the house,

Since this debate brokenpicy, the culation and robbety. have been a more hand of in Maryland. There hiddens aperters which were said to be stalking in triumph through the atalking in triumph through the atalking in triumph through the and, have entirely despected. They were hid by John Hanto Thomas, the officialine high position the temple of Maryland folial him, and the subcrations high position the temple of Maryland folial him, and the subcrations. Even the democratic sectorers by when the democratic sectorers by when the half been compared up in order to distinct the softeness of the april, suffered from depict without making as effort maintain their analysis were spell beautiful as a programment were spell beautiful as a sector were spell beautiful

ty to ke the enemy on the account ! ingdays g preparations fur a storm ad two strong columns on m ver with a firm wess, which, it ey little expected, and whated all their hopes. My n storbed by their approach deed they had long anxious for, opened upon them a liberate and certain as r err scaling ladders and fas ell as their more direct int warfare perfectly usels: we been but to pe in any country.

> in matter to the enemy in it, they withstood it as said have been expected outdetermined bravery. A owever, when all prospec-tes became hopeless, the outside from the field—in overed with their dead an Their loss was immen first computed it at 1500 since ascertsined to h weh greater. Upon inf hich is believed to be cor synes, the Inspector Ge passit to be in the total: port l'enclose you. M considerable ; being only 6 wounded. Such a disp loss, when we consider it and the kind of troup ust, Tknow excite sale and the kind of troop out. I know excite sale and may not every where cedired; yet Lam perfect out the account so nor easily one part, nor under other.
>
> The enemy having has post which they had gestion of oil the other ser, and we having it turned to is; both acquit, outupy their forms whether, after the sevent sustained, he is prepare to his shapping, or support a fiscal prepare to his shapping, or support and the shapping and the shapping

OFFICIAD.

Orleans, Jan, 13,

is I conceive it my constantly advised hanst. I forwarded you account 0 the enemy on the morning of the the enemy so the severe repulse storm, and of the severe repulse hich he met with. That report wing been that by the mail which own the Lake, may possibly have useful ; for which resson, I wink it he more necessary briefly to peat the substance of it.

Early on the morning of the 8th, se enemy, having been actively emoyed the two presenting days in making preparations for a storm advanced two strong columns on my right

two strong columns on my right er with a firmness, which, it seems, ey little expected, and which dested all their hopes. My men, unsted all their hopes. My men, un-sturbed by their approach, which deed they had long anxiously wish-for, opened upon them a fire so diberate and certain as rendered eir scaling ladders and fascines, as all as their more direct implements warfare perfectly useless. For owards of an hour it was continu-wish a book was of which there

with a brokers of which there we been but few instances, perpe is any country.

In justice to the enemy it must be ad, they withstood it as long as said have been expected from the ost determined bravery. At length, owever, when all prospect of aircrass became hopeless, they fied in pursuon from the field—leaving it overed with their dead and wound.

They long was immense. I had Their loss was immense. I had first computed it at 1500; but it since ascertained to have been with greater. Upon information, hich is believed to be correct, Col. synes, the Inspector General, rebris it to be in the total 2000. His
sport I enclose you. My loss was
considerable; being only "7 killed
to wounded. Such a disproportion
tloss, when we consider the numer and the kind of troops engaged,
out, I know excite autonishmens,
and may not every where, he fully
tedited; yet Lam perfectly satisfied
bat the account is not exaggerated nes, the Inspector General, re the account is not exaggerated he one part, nor undercated on other.

the other.

The enemy having hastily entered post which they had gained pussession of she the other side of the ver, and we having immediately sturned to it; both armus at promit, occupy their forms hostings. Thether, after the severo losses be a satisfied, he is preparing to refer to his shipping, or to make still libear effects to attain his first obed, his not pretend to desermine. It comes me to act as though the latter were his intention. One thing, of ever, sested rectain, that it he ill calculates she effecting what he is although the must effect something the natural effect something in must expect something the highest she may expect something what he is although the must end ubtedly diminished by at least 3600. Bedes the loss which he researched on semples of the materials.

Head Quarters, Loft Bank of Massauppi, 5 miles be-

I have the honour to make the allowing report of the killed, wound and prisoners, taken at the battle at MacPrardics plantation on the left bank of the Mississippi, on the mething of the 8th Japusty, 1815, and 5 miles below the city of

New-Otleans, Kittee Wounder Prisoners taken, 1 Major, 4 Captains, 11 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 483 Gamp Officers and Privates, making a Grand Total of 2600. I have the honour to be.

Sir, very respectfully, Your obedient servant. H. HAYNE

Maj. General Andw. Jackson, Commanding the army of the Mississippi.

GLORIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

On the 8th of January, the British army under Gens. Packenham, Keene, Gibbs, and others, attacked Gen. Jackson in his entrenchments, about 4 mites below New-Orleans. The enemy were repulsed after one hour and an half hard fighting.
The commander in chief of the

British army was slain, and most of their other Generals wounded and taken prisoners-2600 of the enemy were tilled, wounded and taken prisoners.

The above is confirmed by sundry letters received at Washington on yesterday, from New-Orleans, bearing date, the 13th Jan and also from Gen. Jackson's official letters to the Secretary of War.

PRIVATE LETTERS. From the Mississippi Republican—Ext.
Natches, Jan. 16
Late and Important News from
New-Orleans.
Extract of a letter from Captain J.

Kempe, to his friend in this city, dated Camp Jackson, Jan. 9. "I have news which as a patriot

will relaice you, though it is the news of carnage. One of the most bloody engagements which has ocourred during the war, took place yesterday morning.

"The British under a heavy dis charge of bombs, rockets and can-non, attacked our works in ro-co-lumns, on the right and wife.... The assault was furious, and brave almost beyond example—but was as bravely met and repulsed. They advanced with fuscines and scaling advanced with fascines and scaling ladders even to the very ditch, under a fire that beggers all desertation. Many of them got into the ditch, and being unable to ascend were obliged to autrender. The collection was two or three times replaced returned to the charge of but were ultimately compelled to retreat, being literally moved down by our bullets, grape and canneter shot; the field (Madison Hall plantation) is strewed with their dead; and all the after part of yesterday was employed all bringing in their wounded. We have 300 wounded prisoners nearly the same number not wounded, and their killed is estimated at from 5 to 800. Many it is known were carried in the field. Their left columns to the river had been right batton on the river, but It proved a all agister pen, in them, is they were all

"We have not had a man, killed in the squadron yes, and I have no abt the action of yesterday

"Captain Wilkins and his men are all got aske down; they have not been in action but I think they will, probably to day, as they are gane over the river, and will be with the party who are ordered to drive the British in that quarter.

"I am very glad to hear from you that a patriotic spirit pervades

that a patriotic spirit pervades Natches. Here all has been anima-tion and the inhabitants have exersed themselves astonishingly. The ladies of Orleans have made up a large subscription for clothing the Tennessee troops, who are in much need, having left home in base. Indeed, so they ought—for they have saved the country. A report now prevalent I do not vouch for, that the British have made a provision for an armistice for two months.

"I have given you a hasty sketch may be some errors as the details are yet unknown, even at the quarters-but the defeat of our enemies was a most severe one, and one of the greatest repulses they have met during the war. A captain, one of our prisoners, told me for the time the action lasted, it was the hottest he ever witnessed in Spain or France, he led 60 grenadiers to the charge, and but 5 escaped."

New Orleans, Jan. 9, 1815.

I take my pen to communicate to you a most brilliant event which took place on the ath inst. The British attacked our breast work at day light in the morning, at two points and were repulsed with the loss of 1500 killed, wounded and prisoners. Our loss I have taken great pains to ascertain, and from the best accounts does not exceed five killed, and wounded 10. The enemy made a most desperate charge -they came in solid column-one in the centre and the other on the right of our battery; each man had a bundle of brush or sugar cane on his shoulder, for the purpose of filling up our ditch; they were so warmly met that they were thrown into confusion, and retreated, and formed, and returned a third time to the charge—they succeeded in getthree pieces of cannon in it; but they were soon distodged and the most of them taken prisoners—So most of them taken prisoners—So intent were they on getting over our work, that they pulled off their shoes for the purpose of climbing it. There were a number of officers of distinction killed, and it has been ascertained that their commanding general was mortally wounded. In a pocket of one of the officers who was killed, was found a journal, in which is mentioned that on the night of the 23d they lost 125 killed and on the 23th they lost 15 officers killed, and mentions only that they and on the 28th they lost to officers killed, and mentions only that they had a great number of privates killed ed—the ustrapte of posterday's kattle from bead quarters in 300 killed and 800 presents, including wounded, (which is the largest number) and 100 for wounded estricted off by thems I think the extituation is not too larges.

I've sight was a terrible oom to see, field covered with dead and wounded laying in hospe, the field was beautifully list. It was a very pleasuring eight to scaled white the field with the largest with the start and the start with the start with the start and the start is the light of the backs and estry them in the light was a pleasure than the start is and the s

city. From a gentleman of respec-tability, at New Orleans.

Camp seen New Orleans.

13th densury, 181s.

The resistance much here is with our parallel.—On the Beh inst. about ten minutes before sun-rise, the least of the seen with a seen to be a seen British army made a desperate effort to corry our line on the left bank of the river, which terminated in the most complete defeat that any army over experienced.

The enemy's lord, I am certain in Eillad and wounded, cannot be less

than 1500 meh, and ours not more than 50. Their first in command, Lt. Gen. Packenham, is killed, as also their second Maj. Geo. Keane -their third Major General Gibbs. backy wounded, and now the com-mund has devolved on the fourth, May Gen. Lambers,

Their charge on our strong line was probably the most brilliant and daring thing ever altempted; but great firmness on our part, behind a well fortified breast work, has cut to pieces the Bower of the army; norwithstanding, I see no disposition to retreat. We are going on strengthening our works, and are confident of repelling any further attempts that may be made."

TROY, Jun. 24. The Court Martial for the trial of Gen. Wilkinson is still in bession and has set every day since its commencement with the exception of one, when it adjourned on account of the ill health of the General .-We are promised a sketch of the proceedings of this court for publi-cation, which not having received in season for this paper, we hope to lay before our readers next week.

.The court met yesterday morning and immediately adjourned, in conequence of the unavoidable absence of Col. Schayler, one of the mem bers, to attend the funeral of his sister, in Albany.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, the

court of Anne-Armeol county, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Monday the 13th inst at the residence of William Tasser, late of said county; deceased;
All the personal property of said deceased; comsisting of Horses, Cattle, Plantation, Utenails, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Indian Corn, and other articles. Terms—A credit of six months will be given for all sums above ten dullars, under this sum the cash to be paid. Pebruary 9 1815.

Public Sale

By virtue of an order of the sephans court of Assue Arundel county, the subscribers will expose to public sale, on Friday 24th. Feb. innt. of tair, if not the next fair day, at the lain dwelling of Stephen Beard, san, late of Anne-Arundel county, decessed. A part of the personal property of wid deceased, consisting of Horees, Hogs Sheep, Cattle, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Utansila, a quantity of excellent Cider, and other articles. A credit of six months will be given for all super over incept dollars, ander that sum the cash to be paid. Sale to commune at 11 o'cleak.

Stephen Beard. Extra:

John Heard.

Taroland, Prince George's County. I bereby certify that on this fith day of January, 1815. Edward H. Calvers brought before my the subscriber, in successful texture there is the subscriber, in successful the former of the years off tother more than fairness mande night, no parentsahle brands had single had write down her faraboud, with a treated while the write down her faraboud, with a treated without without shoes.

Given under my band this seal the day and reas above, writes.

Given under my band this seal the day and reas above, writes.

Given under my band this seal the day and reas above, writes.

Feb. 0, 1815,

Chancery Sale. By victue of a decree of the chapter court, the subscriber will expend to public sale, on Thursday she ad do public sale, on Thursday the 2d day of March next, at the residence of 1 Charles Gantt, in Calve t county.

A number of valuable Negroes, mortuged by the taid Charles Gant to John Invalt. The terms of sale, cash, to be paid on the day of sale.

Louis Gussotray, Trustee.

Fab. 9, 1815.

NOTICE.

This is to give notice, that the subcourt of Anne-Arundei county, letters testamentary on the personal estric of Stephen Beard, sen late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, and all those indebted are requested to make immediate navings. scribers have obtained from the or

make immediate payment.

Stephen Beard; Exc.

John Beard, February 9, 1815.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anni-Arun-del county, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Tucker, late of said county, deceased. All per-

late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against mid estate are requested to bring them in, legally anthenticated, and those innebted are requested to make immediate payment.

Abel Ticker, admr.

Vebruary, 9, 1815.

A Wood Cutter wanted. The subscriber wants to hire, for the present year, a Negro Man who is a good hand at cutting wood. For such an one liberal wages will be given.

Jan. 12, 1815.

Notice is hereby given,
THAT I shall apply to the next April
court, of Primes George's County, for
the benefit of the insolvent law, to retease me from debts which I am unable January 5, 1815, 3m.

NOTICE

The subscriber having abtained from the orphana court of Anne Arandel country, letters of administration D. H. N. on the personal estate of Samuel Green, late of Anne Arandel county, or eased, all persons having claims against said descased are hereburguested to bring them in legally proved, and those who are indebted to the same to make immediate payment, more especially those who are indebted for postage on letters, &c.

Richard H. Harmani, Admr. D. B. N.

This is to give notice.

That the autograper hath changes

General Res

pld find him,

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men whom the stail. He paid lause to the pr

services of the contract of the character of the population of a hero

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there terminated has taken no compore of the committee the fancish me house, he brokenfier, per hore been a largiand. These hore said and the committee the factor of the committee the

Her hash eye, unfix'd and bright, azles with ever changing light, tike flames tou'd by the wind; ow writining in quick-passing sad-

Ness laughing in her soul's pure glad-

The mirror of her mind.
Her lips i—the smiles, those lips that curl.
Twin cherries seem to sever ;
And those two rows of living pearl
like Ceylon rivard never.

he shakes her head to clear her hair hat clusters o'er her browso fair; And the quick motion wakes the grace That dimples o'er that playful face : Her light ning glance, her blush, her

Would force old age to game awhile, Would mis'ry's sigh repress: blone can define the witching spell: If it be beauty, none can tell: All feel 'tis loveliness. And what is beauty, but the pow'r To steal the soul away? And what so fair as beauty's flow'r, Lit, Genius, by thy ray

From the Gleanete CONUNDRUMS. Why is Mr. Medison like the Ma hometan Religion 2

Because he deceives the people. Why are his present Ministers like a set of botching taylors? Because they take wrong mea

Why are his present Ministers like an eclipse ?

Because they are planet struck. Why are his present Ministers like the public stock, treasury notes,

Because they are under par. Why are they like a morsel almost awallowed? Because they are down in the

Why are their measures like bone in a man's throat ?

Because they won't go down. Why are they like a man without

Because they can't stand. Why are they like bad architectal Because they are vile designers. Why are they like deathers and

Because there is no faith in them. Why are they like infants playing

Because they are near falling Why are they like marked cards.?

Why are the present ministry like a litchen Jack ? Because they are wound up?

And why they are like a bad play, Bucause they are fairly d-

From the Northern Whig printed at Hudsen, Dec. 24.

LEAD MINE.

We have heard with great pleasure that a very valuable Lead Mine has been discovered in the town of Aperam, in this county, on the estate of John Livinston, fisq. of Oak i Hill, and that preparations are making for working it upon an extensive scale in the spring. The ore, of which a very considerable quantity has already been got out, is said to be very rich, and there is every indication that it inexhaustable. We also understand the proprietor condication that is inexhaustable. We also understand the proprietor contemplated execuing a rolling machine for making sheet lead; and the manufactory of white lead we presume will follow of course. The vast importance of this discovery to our county induces vs to wish the working of it may be attended with all possible success. The present high price of lead and particularly of white lead, anders this discovery particularly interesting at this moment easily we induline a very strong expedition that this state at least will at a thest time no longer be dependention these recessary attiches on integra importation.

PRACTICAL ROMANCE

out all his letters and papers, which as credentials of his rank and cha-

radies, had been substitutes for mo-ney-all were gone. Sick of the place, sick in mind as in body, he

place, sick in mind as in body, he prayed an American exptain of a privateer bound to Boaton, to receive him on board as an act of charity.—
He was accordingly landed at Boaton, in a satuation the most deplorable that can be imagined (that

of guilt only excepted) a stranger, ignorant of our language, language

ing under disease, pennyless and friendless I To complete his cha-

gria, he was disappointed in the hope of meeting a Dutch Consul in the town, and informed he could find

none nearer than New-York. To

New-York then he turned, resolv-

ing to walk the distance and beg his

sustenance. When about half his

task was performed, he fainted on

the road, and was discovered by

gentleman and lady of Boston who

happened to be passing in their carriage, and who had the humanity to

earry him to the nearest tavern, wait

his restoration, & leave money with

the host to support him, until his strength should be adequate to pro-

ceed on his, ways. He reached the city, presented himself to the Dutch

Consul, and stated himself to be the Barom \*\*\*\*\*\*, (" one of those names nobody can speak, and nobo-dy can spell.") The Consuldemand-

lated their loss-was discredited and

dismissed, with an injunction never

to renew the imposture. The Dutch merchants influenced by their Con-

sul, manifested similar incredulity

and all hope in that quarter failing,

he was reduced to apply to the pro-

prietor of the coffee-house, to em-

ploy him as a servant. The per-ter of that establishment having just

left, the stranger was received in

that capacity; but after a little time

his strength failed, and he was dis

charged for inability, but told the

in some of the villages he might pos-

sibly gain some employment in assisting the farmers. On his way to

the country he again fainted near

the house of Miss W. ---, a lady

of respectability, who kept a young ladies' academy. She observed him,

and sent her servants to bring him

in, where the prescription of cordials was attended with the usual restora-

tive power; and finding that his de-

bility was the effect of hunger, she

ordered provisions to be set before

him; but on his requesting to be suf-fered to encrosed yet further on her charity, and be allowed a nights lodg-

ing in her barn, she observed to nim

he must excuse her refusal. He still entreated, however, and she

at length reluctantly yielded—
A few days passed—he told her
the object of his coming thither,

and asked to be employed on her gardens, related his metory, and in

process of time (to shorten a long story) she married him!!!—The next day, every taxy ant one, took away her daughters, and all New-York, was scandalized at Miss W— a

parrying a "vagaband" an "impos-ter!"—She calmiy observed, and was satisfied he was no impostor, and as to their taking the children she could not have retained them

much longer, as she should embark

her lord, which she accordingly drd having collected her little all, to pay their passage, and he having put his sittle over the door of his state room,

much to the merriment of the p.s.

much to the merriment of the passengers. However, merriment and ingredulity had their day, but the day was over the moment of atriving in Holland. The Prince received the Borns with open arms a high in Borns as the written to the cally record in New York, who (asys the gentiamen agreetor, who was present as the receipt of the letter,) though an old lady looked 13 arche sight of it. Such is the donouncement as to the chief characters—of the minur drainates persons. The New York ladica labeled week, and Myn. here Consai trembles for me effect?

There is nothing remained the Sight From the London Monthly Magazine for QCL 1884.

ed his vouchers-he had none-

And so wide my business ranges. Humbly, as my betters do, I must resue paper Iou

From a late Engli An interesting occurrence lately took piece at Folkingham. A poor man, who had abrained a par billet to remain there all night, was sitting by the fire of the kitchen of the Greyhound inn, with an in-fant child at her breast, when two dimmey sweeps came in who were engaged to sweep some of the chim-neys belonging to the time early next morning. They were according to custom, treated with a supper, which they had begun to eat, when the younger, a boy about seven years of age, happening to cast his eyes upon the woman (who find likewise been viewing them with a fixed attention from their first entrance,) started

up, and exclaimed in a transic sone "That's my mother!" and imme-diately flew into her arms! It appears that her name is Mary Davis, and that she is the wife of a private in the 2d segment of foot guards, now serving in the Peninsula -she resides in Westminster-her husband quitted her to embark for foreign service on the 20th of last January n the 28th of same month she teft her son in the care of a woman who occupied the front rooms of her house, while she went to wash for a family in the neighbourhood; on her return in the evening, the woman had decamped with her son, and not-withstanding every effort was made to discover their retreat, they had not since been heard of ; but having lately been informed that the woman was a native of Leeds, she came to the resolution of going there in search of her child, and with this view had walked from London to Folkingham (106 miles) with an infant not more than six weeks old, in her arms .-The boy's master stated, that about the latter end of last January he met a woman & boy in the vicinity of Sleaford, where he resides ; she appeared very ragged, and otherwise much distressed, and was at that time beating the boy most severely; she then accosted him (the master,) saying, she was in great distress and a long way from home ; and after some farther preliminary conversation, said, if he would give her two guiness to enable her to get home, she would bind her son apprentice to him this proposal was agreed to, and the boy was regularly indentured, the woman having previously made affi-davit as to being his own mother.-This testimony was corroborated by the boy himself; but as no doubt remained in the mind of any one respeding the boy's real mother, his master without further ceremony. resigned him to here. The inhabit-ants interested themselves very hu-

sum of 21. 5s. A RECOVERY BY MR. SHE RIFE Extract from the Report of the Lon-

manely in the poor woman's behalf by not only paying her coach fare back to London (her child having been freed by one of the proprietors)

but also by collecting for her the

A boy about 13 years of age, in company with two young men in an open boat, being on their way from Gravesend to Deptford, were over-laken by a storm of wind from the N. E. accompanied with a great fall N. E. accompanied with a great fall of know-some way below I rith, the boy complained of the cold and that his hands were benambed.

The storm continuing and the cold increasing, his complaint betame more urgent. Opposite the I rith, a biscuit was given him, and whilst putting it to be mouth, he dropt off his heach, frigod and insensible.

He remained in that attration, covered with a great cost, till evening. When brought to his juster's house his conjugational displayed the strong at marks of dissolution. I had ever seep; the features were so contrained as to appear in ministers—the whole body at cold and hatd on the convey by the south, is considered in arble rither than a likewise body if the jives includ, who are like open. 

When the appearance of life be-tions more distinct. I attempted to extend one of the contracted arms in the was immediately to sed with errong conventions, the arm regain-ed its former situation by a cholen-ted its former situation by a cholenbecame more regular, but the boy we will insensible, and anable to awallow, from the rigidity of muscles ( Itherefore applied show round the neck, and in spone an hone afterwards life seemed to be perfectly

### Public Sale.

To be sold, at public sale, on Thur-day the 16th day of Pub, 1915, if fair, not the next fair day, at the subset plantation, year South river Church, some

VALUABLE YOUNG NEGROES. parcel of Sheep, Household Furniture Whort Fin, with sundry other art cles too tedions to mention. The es terms he made known on the day of

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN Will be sold, on the same day, so good Beds and Bedding. S. M Anne-Arundel county, ? Jan. 19, 1815.

To sell, or hire. THE subscriber has there or four NEGRO ORLS,

from eleven to seventeen years old, that he would sell for a term of years, or hire.

Henry Hammond. Anne A fundel county, Broad Neck, Feb. 2. 5

> Walter Cross, BOOT & SHOEMAKER.

Informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced business one door above Mr. Basil Shephued's and near opposite Mr. Jeremiah Hughel, in h-street, where he intends carry ing on the above business in the most fashionable style. He has laid in a stock of good materials and employed the best workmen, which will enable him, he trusts, to give satisfaction to those who may honour him with their

Feb. 2, 1815.

B. CURRAN.

Has this day opened an assortment of

bric, Domestic Ginghams, And a further supply of Cotton Yarn,

which makes his assertment of that article complete from No. 3 to 21. Annapolis, Jan. 1815.

B. CURRAN.

(In the house formerly occupied by Mr. Gideon White,) has the pleasure of hi forming his customers, and the public generally, that he has opened a good assortment of Cloths and Cassimers. and a good supply of Domestic Shirt-ings, Stripes, and Ginghams, together with applicative of Spun Cotton Yarn-all of the he will sell on good terms. Announce, Dec. 15, 1814. 6w.

To be Rented. THE CITY TAVERN IN ASNAPOLIS, NOW in the occupation of Mr. Isaac Parker. Possessing will be given on or after the 12th day of March next. Application may be made to either of the

Samuel Ridout John Shaw. The Editors of the Federal Genetic and American, Baltimore, will his ort the above once a week for six weeks, and send their accounts to this office for settlement.

For Sale, on years of age. Inqu THE STATE OF THE S American N. STEEL'S LIST OF British NAV

How well he deserved will appear by considering larly gloomy situation of when Marion communical

When one of our fine When one of our finest armies with Gen. Lincoln was explained at Chief too, and another pulse Gen. Gates out to pieces at Camden, winnache division under General Sumper of completely surprized, and that an Seaufort entirely massacred; when such a run of horrible blunders a disasters, the last spark of literty seed to be extipguished in the South States, and multitudes of frightered tizens thought off bothing but gets British protections—then it was, that dark and impoless state of cause, that Marion came forth, stend of floating with the coward he down the stream of despair, he re upon the wings of genius and viringament the cloud of war, and like against the cloud the like against the cloud the like against the cloud the like against the like against the like against the lik the darkening storm. The known many of his countrymennow in country that at this awful crisis in had but it ty men; with only two rounds of pa der and ball; and thirty smords; a yet, with this slender slake he ping the game of war with such actonials the game of war with such astonial skill, that in five weeks he have the nemy as many signature throws be tons were captured tories disperse, whige, reanimated crowds flocked to standard, and battles, were fought a larger stale, and with a success when ultimately accomplished his great with a liberty and states of his presents. Calicoes, Cambric Muslins Bombazettes, Black
Cambric, Shirting Cums
Cambric Company

hearts, has an numerable tenders, many partitions of tentionest, and area partitions officers.

This interesting work, in one volume 300 pages, neatly printed a bound, and to be delivered to sake bers for one dollar.

M. L. Weema, author of the "Lot Washington" is new receiving a sarigations for the "Life of Maria". There is no reading so proper American youth, as the higgs of American worthes. "Cao. Washington." Jan: 95.

20 Dollars Reward. Ran away on the 2d of May, all gro Man called Ned, who with ser al others, added that of Jones, brought suit in Anne Arardelcounty,
John Golder, for their right to freed
which agit, at the last torus of the
court, was dismissed for the want
proof. He is a straight blody be

STATE OF MARYLAS

to tems such requisitions for the rebruiting service for the said troops as
they shart jungs proper.

o. And be it encered. That the pay,
retions, tatra anowances, and employed
mante of the officers, staff, con-comminated to officers and privates, of the
and troops, and at all persons employed
in the said service, shall be the asine
with those now allowed and paid by
the United States to the regular speries,
except so far us in horem otherwise
provised.

9. and he if engoted. That if any officer, masters

taxes; Dollar's report; sapes the deplorable state of the tree ry; General Winder's distains ders, after the retreat of the British from Baltimore; Govern Littender's proclamation to Tive munt milita; Com: M'Donough nut Gen. Macomb's accounts. Vermont militia; Com: M'Donough's and Gen. Macomb's accounts of the destruction of the British fleet on Luke Champlain, and the servest of their army from Plattsburg. Of thuse last, the English say— Candour obliges us to admit, that the despatches of both the American commanders are written in a plain, manly agric, with very little apprearance of exaggeration, and with more of that violation and vulgar abuse of the English and vulgar abuse of the good treatment they have received.

A paper was said to be on board the Harpey, (but it would not be found) in which it is via a their Mr. Worthread made some analyses relative to the threat of A sa Tochrape to burn the American towners and that Lord Liverpool regind that the order had been counteed manded:

We have received papers of Friday and Saturday. The intended divorce of Maria Louisa from Buonapatte, is said to be preparatory to her marriage with the King of Prinsia. Brussels papers which also atviced this morning, and that his majesty will assume the tisle of Emperot.

Nov. 16.

It appears by a remark in parlia-ment, that the British have to main-

Vignes, Nov. 18.

The sore delivered by Prince Talleyrand, after the acrival of Count Alexin de Noailles, has made a strong impression on the members of congress. It is said so relate to Saxony, and to have iready produced reveral changes in the determinations that had been adopted.

November 13.

Distribution of States, Digwilles, dr. It is believed the emperes Alexande and the king of Prussis, will be an element of Berlin after the cetemony shall have taken place, re-establishing the imperial dignity of Germany in the house of Austria. If nothing interveness to prevent it, this grand ceremony will rate place on the 29th. The nights of the new emperor will be chiefly bonoray. The head of the empire will call for declarations of was, will receive proposals for peace, will communicate them to the General Diet, and will propose to the experie with the tings of the empire, he will watch over the Germany, to concert with the tings of the empire, he will watch over the Germanic rountitation. Germany will be divided into seven principal branghes of nations or families, in the head of each will be placed a momeron to divide the military force. Two nations will be subordinate to Austria, two to Pauxia, one to Barvaria, another to Wiresuppure, and Two nations will be subordinate to depty of B. Austris, two on Pautis, one to Bathrang hour the varia, another to Wirtenburg, and cica will be the seventh to Bunover.

It is presumed that the medial Vicana has been presumed that the medial vicana has been presumed to the presumed that the medial vicana has been presumed to the presu

interior of the extensive and importive district mat of the Penobsecoriver to his majerty's arms.

In adverting to these events, I am
confident you will be disposed to
rooder full justice to the valour and
discipline which have distinguished
his majerty's land and sea forces,
and you will reget with me the severe loss the country has matained
by the fall of the gallant command
der of his majesty's troops in the
advance upon foltomore.

I availed myself of the earliest
opportunity afforded by the state of
the affairs, in Europe to detach
considerable military force to the
rive St. Lawrence; but its arriva
could not possibly take place till a
advanced period of the campaign.

Norwithstanding the severe
which appears to have taken place
on Lake Champlain, I energial the
interior of the amount as from the decription of the British force not
serving to Canada, thus the uses
depty—of His Mujesty's avathroughout that part ut. North Alice
con yell be effectually establish

HOWARD

Reward.

the House to an catcompon of the House to an ficial paper said to have been published by the American Government, relative to the pretensions sat to by the British Government in a negociations at Ghent, which, outhentic, called loudly for the sterference of Parliament; and re-uited, on the part of Ministers, a stiffication of measures so new and attaordinary as those set forth in he American statement.

The Earl of Liverpool had seen with much surpr so the paper alluded to. With respect to the authority by which such a statement had appeared, he was ignorant. He believed it quite unprecedented in the history of negociations to publish any separate articles of them until the whole were either agreed to or rejected. The negociations were still pending, and he was sure the House would perceive the impropriety of entering into any discussion of the subject under such circum-

The Marquis of Lansdown ob-Government of this country with acting up new and unheard of claims, but such as put an entirely different complexion on the quarrel, from that with which it commenced, and exposed every thing to doubt, discretainty and political distraction. The treaty with the Indiana was a violation of all those former

Treaties by which this country had been connected with America.

The Earl of Liverpool could assure the Noble Marquis and the ise, that at the time at which the paper alluded to was dated, the ons hetween the Governents were going forward; that my were still going forward, and no intermediate time had ceas-

The Earl of Donoughmore was swer. The recent events on the other side of the Atlantic were such as called loudly for explanation, and the British people never had so much reason to demand it. They had been taught to think they ing for a vital princi-

ple, their marine independence; and it threed out at length that it was for extending territory.

In snewer to the Marquis of Liver, pool declared that Government had to anowledge of a fact asserted by the American Scattery of State, relative to slaves being taken from the American States and sold by British subjects; but that an enquisity was ordered to be made, and that if any person should be found guilty of so attocious an offence they would be punished.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.
November, 10.
In following remarks restaining America were made in addition in the gram estimates.]
Its Whitebread remarked, this news from America must natally incline the House to ask, were negotiations at Ghent auth probability of Aran, bear j. Melalichall was to reflect, that is new appared on the authority of Ministration of the authority of Ministration at of the species, a lace

pursued, and the entraordinary pretentions they had set up as to America, were subjects which made it
necessary that the flowe should
have more information than they
were now in possession of. He
thought that no man in the country
could have expected that America
would have expected that America
would have ever yielded to such
pretentions, at a time that we had
gained no advantages over her in gained no advantages over her in

Mr. Stephen insisted that Amerior Stephen insisted that America had departed from the usual conduct of civilized governments, in publishing papers before the negociation was terminated.

In the Debate on the address to the Regent, Mr. Whitebread said,

"It might not be useless to ask, what was the ground of difference

between the two countries-for what England was fighting with America Before they were called on to pay the price of the battle, he thought it would be wasdom to as certain for what the battle was to be fought. Was it respecting boundary—the principle governing the impressment of seamer—or thr impression of seamen or the general question of maritime rights? If they were fighting for the mara-time rights of England-maratime rights, which, no donbt, would be defined by the Congress at Vienna —it ought to be ascertained whether they did not wish to exact mate from America than they desired from any other power. The effects resolving from the attack on Washington were very different from what it had been attempted to make this country believe; as it emabled Mr. Madison to obtain those militis which were before withheld, an conciliated those parties which had been hostile to the war and the government. They heard nothing now of the separation of the States -of the increased spread of the spirit of disunion; for, since the at-tack on Washington, all had united to revenge this common wrong. The destruction which took place at Washington, the capital of a rising empire-conduct so unlike that of the Goths before the walls of Rome-whether or not there was unworthy of a great, dignified and

The Chancellor of the Exchequer The Chancellor of the Exchequer in reply, and justification of the burning at Washington, said, What did the Americans at York, the capital of Upper-Chanda? Why they not only burns the house of the governor, but also every house belonging to the meanest individual, even to a shell, and left the populace in the most wretched condition.

### GENERAL ROSS.

The Chincellor of Exchaquer, after a high enlogium upon the late wen. Rosa, moved that the Prince Regent be humbly requested to give directions for the crection of monuments to his memory. The motion was unanimously agreed to.

An the course of his remarks, the Chancellor of the Exchaquer said,

"He could not help expressing a hope, that this vanguance, thus agnished indicated, (alluding to the descrection at Washington,) would he the last, and that no aggravation would remay a secures, to similar measures negliciary. He also would take that opportunity of stating, that instructions had been sent out to the coast of America, in abstant from further inflictions unless two dered necessary to fresh energicia, an order which he was extinded gen. Rosa, had he lived, would have his sincere pleasures to comulgations.

the improvement of his kingdom and happiness of his subjects. Bu Ferdmand, instead of consulting endured for him while in captivity,

the feelings of a people, who had and exiled from his country, every hardship, communed his reign un-der the influence of such gross in auation, that he has driven them to rebellion as the only mode of obsaining redress against the injuries heaped upon them. If he could be punished for his folly, without subecting the country to all the ravages and orgelties of civil warfare no one would lament his fortune but the sympathies of every perso are called up when the wounds of that brave and patriotic people whose achievements in the great European contest stood so conspicuous, are again to be torn open. The resentment of a people injured as they have been, is often fatal to the

object which has excited it, and

Ferdinand may yet be made to feel

its tremendous weight.

For about five months congress has continued its session, and no thing has yet been done to relieve the government from those embar-rassments in which an assampled profusion of expense has involved it in. The members seem wonderfully prolific in expedients, yet none have yes been thought adequate to the object for which they have been advanced The treatury is empty the government involved in debt. which it has not the ability to pay; and this we should think sufficient to enlist every effort, and rouse eve ry energy of congress. Those advantages expected from a national bank, are opposed by some of the members, because they once voted down a similar institution, and cannot at this time, bring themselves to advocate, what they had in the heat of party real so rashly con-demand. What will be done Good only knows, but that so necessary, is the conviction of every friend of republican liberty.

Stay of Econstions.

The act passed at the last sension Stay of Econ "costs, which were recovered by the eard G. H. against the eard A.

"B, on the — day of —, in the "year one thousand —, in —

"court, or, (as the date may be) "before — Esquire, one of the insticts of the peace, in and for country; the eard sum of moments and costs to be levied of your bodies, goods and chattele, lands and tenements, for the use of the said G. H. in case the nation. But about not pay and satisfy to the said G. H. the said sum of money,

the perce of the county is which the perce of the county is which the person shall reside. If, as exe-cution has issued; the above confes-sion may be entered into; and in case the person slight be taken in execution, he shall be released from confinement | or II his property is taken, it is to be re fored to b provided there has been no sale thereof: The judge, justices or jus-tice, (sa the case may be) must grant a person of under his me shely hands and seals, of such contrasion has one cen entered rato, which is to be roduced to the sheriff or countable The judge or justices must (under a maity) return the confession of gment within thirty days to the clerk or register of the court, and if the judgment had been affirmed in the court of appeals, then the of the county court in which the original judgment was rendered.

The act, in other respects, de nearly similar to that passed at May session, 1813, ch. 18. By the 5th section of that act, any person who had entered into a confession of judgment under former laws, pught again, under the act of 1813, enter into another, which was to prevent execution as well upon the former confession as upon the original jude ent. The act of the last session has a similar provision in case the securities in the former confession ree indepartited, or would, in writing, consent thereto.

At length we are happy to anounce to our readers the pleasing intelligence, that the preliminaries of a PEACE were signed by our commissioners at Ghent, Dec. 24th. and ratified by the British government on the asthi Mr. Carroll, se cretary of Mr. Clay, passed through Saltimore on Tuesday morning for Washington, with a copy of the treaty in his possession. Although be gratifying to every american, of yet none have more reason to rejoice in than the administration, for they have been relieved from a dilemma, that we conceive nothing else could have extricated them from. We shall soon be able to learn what advantages have been gained by the of the legislature, regulating the declaration, and continuance for mode of staying executions, prescribes the following form of the war. Whether of free trade and selconfession of judgment, vis. "You, bre right" are fixed upon a flore "A. B. C. D. and E. F. do jointly and permanent it advantageous ground than they were,; and whether our commercial intercourse will be be-the costs, which were recovered by neatted by it. Our character our neatted by it. Our character on the ocran was, in the very com-mencement of the conflict, ably supported by our saval heroes ; but putil lately it remained very much depresent on land. Now it has been re-established in several recent to stances, it must be necessarily so-knowledges that the ser has two minited any oppositions.

This most grateful news re this port in the British sloop Favorite, which left Plymos the 2d of Jan. On board a vessel came Mr. Carroll, one octetaties of bor-legationer, to act as charge des

Mr. Gatroll infor-bearer of the TM bearer of the TML at TY of PE, which was signed at Gheat in 24th Deor and rarified on the by the Prince Regent of Engine Mr. Hughes another of our carica of Legation, had sailed francis, from the Texel, will patches for the Chesapeaks.

Mr. Baker is to receive the Mr. Baker is to recei cation of our government, a mediately transmit the same. fleets and armies of Britain side of the Atlantic; and su

that Mr. Carrol has no doubt of the bring accepted by our governme. One of the letters on this pleas ambject which was made postic Saturday evening, was the following a commercial house in London Robert Lenox can, of this can Dran San,—The bearer of carries with him the Olive Brace Peace. The trenty was signed Chent on the 24th mat and has ratified by the Prince Regime. hostilities are not to cease fied by the Presidents. W congratulate you on t

The London "Times," are ferral print, says Mr. Lewis, dur sea the treaty in the strongest to as highly dishonorable to Englishing tion. A morting at Westminds was held on the 19th of December for the purpose of pertitioning in the receipt of the purpose of pertitioning in the receipt of the day, represents the peace with America, as a happy of cumstance to Great Britains.

e read to the aumente e Theatres. The fact might be expected) we easy before governor stersion of it. It was ock that the rise in the e, and immense, pure The peace came

espectedly upon our of last American documed such a tone, I ch pretensione, and soli menaces, that no that the same brea e hist of war coul-sying to the Americ cours the dulcet not ose terms. We do mounce, to be a this country. low, what are the

The Americana stipulation on a stipulation on a strainer rights, as we compensation for a cornell, or a council, o

gratoful news re ne Bristsh sloop o ich left Plymas n. On board o

n. On board fr. Carroll, one bar legation, a charge des ida enger. I informa that h I'M. T.Y. of P.

ration, less sailes

e Chesspeaks a to receive

ercial house in Le nox can of this co.—The bearer of tim the Olive Bras

te you on t

enty before government were in destion of it. It was about 1.0 oct that the rise in the funds be-and immense purchases were

The peace came probably very expectedly upon our readers; for a last American documents had simed such a tone, had unfolded the pretensions, and held forth solimenaces, that no one supposition the time breath that blew hist of war could have been sying to the American commissions the dulcet notes of peace the however, appears to have an the case. The despatches cared out by the lot. Adams, condenses en the case. The despatches cared out by the low Adams, conming the documents relative to
e negotiation, which the Americal
government thought proper to
blish, led to an immediate change
their intentions, and, however
ey might binster and talk hip, and
opose new taxes and conscripone, they were determined to
the peace upon their services which
bow taligned a sketch. Assocar terms, we do not hunitate to
prounce, to be most honourable
this country.

ow, what are the terms upon th the treety has been conclud-The Americane have waved a sipulation on the subject of riume rights, as well as respect compensation for captones under to the in council, or on any other

Head Quarters, 7th Military
District, Gamp, 5 miles below N. Orients, 19th Jan.
1815.

That night, at 12 o'clock, the enemy precipitately decamped and
returned to his boats, leaving b hims
his order medical attendance, 80
of me wounded, including 2 officers,
14 pieces of his hoavy attillery, and
a quantity of shot, having destroyed much of his powder. Sach was
the situation of the ground which
he abandoned and of that through
which he retire, proceeded by cangle, redoubte, attenthments, and
awamps on his right, and the river
on his left, that I could be, without
encountering a rail, which true policy did not seem to require, or to
authorise, attempt to amony him
much on his reteast. We took only 8 prisoners.

Whether it is the purpose of the
attemy to abandon the capedition altogether, or renew his efforts at some
other points, I do not pretend to
termine with positiveness. In his
own mind, however, there is but
fittle dount that his last exertions
have been made in this quarter, at
any rate for the present season, and
by the next, I hope we shall be fulty prepared for him. In this belief
I sin strengthened not only by the
proxigious loss he has sustained at
the position he has just quitted, but
by the failure of his fleet to pais fort.
St. Phisip.

His loss on this ground, since the
debaryation of his troops at

St. Philip.

His loss on this ground, since the debarkation of his troops as stated by all the last presences and deserters, and as confirmed by many additional ciecumstances, must have exceeded 4000; and was greater in the action of the lith than was estimated, from the most correct data, then in his possession, by the inspector-general, whose report has been forwarded to you. We succeeded, on the 8th, in getting from the enemy about 1000 at and of arms,

From the Mississippi Republican Extra-New Orleans Jan. 20, 1815. Jeurs: Jaler & M'Curdy, Gantleton

Meyers, later a M'Cardy,

Gentlement,
Immediately after the repulse of the British forces, on cheach institute commenced active prophrations for a re-embarkation of the troops. All the sick and wounded were sere on board, together with such haggage and municious of war as could be spared. During these operations, the enemy kept up a menacing attitude—frequent indications were given of an intention to renew the attack on our lines, and vigorous works of defence were thrown up in front of our camp. The rear of their army retired first, while they displayed a numerous body of men to mer view, and at right, their fires seemed rather to increase than diminish. They had excited batecries to gover their retreat in advantageous positions from their original entampment, to the bayon through which they antered take Bourne.—The cannon placed on these batteties could have raked a puriding army in every direction, and any attempt to storm them would have

purant of our barges, pulled for the frigate, until they were repeatedly fired upon from her when they lay too, and being reinforced by another boat from the frigate, they again stood towards the tender—the ship at the earner time opened a heavy fire on the United St tes' barges, but without effect.—Lieutenant Kearny finding the ship and her boats approaching this very fast, bots up for the tender and carried her. The ship at this time get into shoul water off South Educe Inlet, and hove too, keeping up a constant fire, her alto falling short about a mile.—
The Captain of the frigate seeing that the tender ball sucrendered, made the signal of recall to his boats, when they gave up the puralte and put back to the strip.

The Tender is a new schr. for-

when they gave up the purame and put back to the sup.

The Tender is a new echr formerly the Alligator, taken at Part-Royal, a short time since, by the above frigate—she mounted I long 9 or 12 pounder, which, with all the arms of every description were thrown overboard by the crow, about the time she intrendered. She was afterwards towed up South Edisto by the barges, and has reached a place of safety.

Prisoners taken:—James Creagh, Midahipman, Martin Jordan, Asastant-Sutgeon, and 54 Scamen—mone billed or wounded on coald the Tender.

One seaman, (Thomas Taylor) was tilled on board Liest, Kearny's harge—ne was at the helm—his head was carried away by a round shot, and the body thrown by the force of the ball some distance from the large. No other person was furt, whough the sails and regging of the orige were much cut up.—The other two barges excaped uniqued.

Os board the two cutters which escaped, were she 2d and 5d Lieuts, of the frigate, and about 40 or 45 men—had they study by the sender, as the prisoners say they promised to do, they might have given burn hardy Tarns listle more sousement.

Five or are bales of Gotton, (part of the original cango) remained in board the Alligator when cata-tenders hold was fixed with

Notice is Hereby to

By Order, Wm. S. Green, CIR. Vabruary 16, Chu May.

NOTICE.

Game to the emberthers farm on the list of October, or the first of Navember last, two stray COWS, one obvindle, with no percaptible mark; the other a dark red, with each car cropped and a hole in the right. The owner is requested to prove his property, pay charges and take them away.

P. Hamstond.

Public

Eve and covering would I sing;
long my cheerful tyre recounding
To these levely themes should ring.
But, 'tie late, while I obey you.
Swift the night's last hours has thed?
Then adieu, may neight diamly you,
I must also seek my bed.
Soft the selemn words returning,
"Swift the night's hast hour is fied."
Selve my might like nearly of mounting
From the mansions of the dead.
Then, are yet my couch ain pressing.
Let my cong one truth impart;
Passes of marcy! add thy bleasing.
Write it on each tender heart.
Time, like youder storm, a vapor,
Itapid and returnless flies;
Life, like this consuming taper,

like this consuming taper, a

Trust not, do not trust to morrow, Mind the great concern to day; Slats, while he pretends to borrow, Steals the hours of grace away, Frust not uniting a crim on flushes,
Trust not reather expending rote;
Soon the night will hide its blushes,
Boon the bloom of youth must close

Soon the bloom of youth must close Thousand days and months and ages. Fly like visions of the night; Yet on Heaven's eternal pages. Each its true report must write. Let us navee then abuse them. Wisely seize them on their way, So they'll waftus, while we use them. To the realms of endless day.

### GEN. WILKINSON'S TRIAL

From the Troy Post, Jan. 81.

The Court Martial organised for the trial of Maj. Gen. Wilkinson, which originally assembled at Utica, met pursuant to adjournment at the court house in this village on the the house in this shall be added and Mr. and Beuren's of Hudson appeared as Special Judge Advocate, in purassance of an appointment by the suance of the Court recognizing objected to the Court recognizing objected to the Court recognizing was the anofficer as a Special Judge Adsach an officer as a Special Judge Adsach an vacato: he contended that such an appointment was illegal, and contraty to the usage of cours martial in this country, from the revolutionary war to this time, with the single exception of the case of Gen. Hull; that no far as respected himself he had not the slightest objection that Mt. Van Beuren or even the whole talents of the Bar of the State absuld be arrayed against him, but he felt it his duty, as General Sc. Clair had done on a similar occal to enter his splemn protest, against an innovation which might no actionally affect the rights of his brethern of the army: The General supported his objection by mart conclusive arguments showing the illegality of the appointment. Mr. Van Beuren observed that his anuation was delicate, and that he was not propared to answer the General's objections, but contended that the Grare sould not refuse to racognize objections, but contended that the Crare could not refuse to racognize an object appointed by the War Department; he sited the rules and Artisles of War, art, 59, as such onion his appointment. The court of deliberation decided, that they had powen to consider the legality of the appointment was illegal, and that they could not recognize any Special Judge Advocate. Mr. Rauster after this decision, requested the Court to accept the resignation, surjing as a meason that he knew its would be tuntrary to the intentions of the adjunctionary to the intentions of the adjunction that he should conduct the right. On the 17th, the Judge Advocate reach the Charges,

his defence: He said General Wu-kinson was not charged with the failure of the expedition against Montreal; that therefore if Ge-neral W. could shew that the orders of gan. Armstrong to Hampton and others had produced that failure, they would not justify him against the delays with which he was char-ged. The general in reply, showed that he was charged in effect, if not in terms, with the failure of the ob-jects of the expedition; he stated those was he mich he had been lurgered and by a re was department; and because no copy of the present suit of charges had been served on him until yearerday, although the Rules and Articles of Warentitle the prisoner to a copy of the charges on which he is tried a reasonable time before trial; so the General howe ver did not object on the ground that he was not ready to make his defence to the charges now produced, but on the contrary declared, himself perfectly ready to meet his accuser General. Armstrong, on charges he chose to produce, the court decided test the deneral should here. in terms, with the failure of the objects of the expedition; he stated
that Armstrong's orders had thwarted his plans, and produced insubordination in the officers and others
donnected with the stray; that the
brders to the contractors and others
had prevented regularity in the supplies; and that the interference of
the Secretary of Wat in issuing orders to his subordinate officers could
be shown to have produced much
confusion, and greatly to have embarrassed the operations to the army under his command: He instanted in the apothecary's department chose to produce, the court decided teat the General should plead to the charges produced; whereupon he plead not guilty, and said he was ready for trial. The Court met on the 18th, and the Judge Advocate stated that he was not ready to proceed with the trial as his principal witnesses had not arrived; he therefore moved the Court to adjourn for ten days or a fortnight. General Wilkinsdnopposed the adjournment; he stated that he had been furnished with a lime of the witnesses who with a list of the witnesses who were to be called to support the charges against him—that they were ed to the army as to be under the control of the war department— that no reason was shown for their nonattendance—that be said been informed and would prove mit of their had declared they not attend . The General urged the injustice of further delays-stated that he had been eight months in arrest, and constantly soliciting a trial—that all the witnesses were pader the control of government, consequently their nonattendance must be with the knowledge of the war department. He arged the danger of the court being dissolved before the trial should be finished were they to adjourn, owing to the exposed situation of our frontiers, and the strong probability that the members of the court would be required to repair to their posts; He stated that all the witnesses in support of some of the charges were present, and preged that the Judge Advocate might proceed to examine them. To all his withesses were not here to sup-port all the charges, and he did not choose to examine those who were here till the others came. General Wilkinson applied to the court this request, Gen. W. said, was to show that the late Secretary of War had carried on a correspondence with Hampton while he commanded the right wing of the army, and had issued orders to said Hampton without consplting Gen. W. thus depriving him of the co-operation of Hampton, and which might account for the delays and misconduct with which he (General Wilkinson) was charged. The judge advocate opposed the General's application, alledging that the production of the correspondence would be trying General Armstrong: The court however granted the request of General Wilkinson. The court determined not to adjourn for the length of time requested by the judge advocate was ready to proceed. The Court met on the 19th, 20th, 21st, and 24th, the General every day urging that the trial might proceed, and such witnesses be examined as were in attendance—specially that the witnesses to the 4th charge, who he said were all presume might be examined as that was perfectly distinct from the rest. The judge advocate admitted that all the witnesses in support of that charge were present, but declined examining them unless compelled by the chars, which we count declined doing.

On Taepday the 20th Gen. Wilhtingon repewed an application which

count declined doing.

On Therefore the 25th Gan. Withing a received an application with he had previously made, requestion the court to procure from the widepartment copies of several orders and the officers, atmy controllers a carter perions connected with the my in District No. 9, while he (go W.) commanded in that districts the General effected to make an

tended the court will believe for a moment that the court have any, partiality to him. They are mostly thorough going administration men, and surely iden. Wilkinson is not a favourite of administration, unless keeping a man nine months in disgrace, a speciacle for scorn to point his finger at, is showing him favour. I wo or three members of the court indeed are federalists, and if they were men of less known and integrity than they are known to be, they would not be presumed to be very favourable to Gem. Wilkinson. So foul a stander can have no other object than to afford a plausible protect for not going into a investigation which might have a tendenty to defeat the project of the Albany junto to place the Ex-Secretary of War in the Senate of the United States. An away from the subscriber of the 2d of October, 1614, is negro may pamed DICK; he is a short, yellowish complected fellow about 35 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 luches ligh, and very pollin when applien to. He took with him a pair of cettal, country cloth trongers, with a broadblue stripe, & a round white country sloth jacket and walst-coal. He is a rough shearmaker and took away with blue his look. Whose current him so that I get him again, stell coaling the above reward with all rescaled coaling the stripe.

Henjamin Mercood, of Rd.

An Econy, hour research.

to the motion were, that the General had not apecified every order which he wished to be produced, and therefore it could not appear to the court that they were necessary to his defence; He said General Will

ced in the apothecary's department that much injury had been produced by the neglect of the wounded, and stated his belief that it was produc-

ed by an order from the war depart-

ment, which had not been commune

cated to him. He also particular-

ized an improper and as he conceived an unlawful interference of the Secretary of War, in countermanding his (W's) requisitions to the ar-

my contractors for the supply of pro-visions, intending to involve govern-ment in immense expense, contrary to the letter and spirit of the con-tracts; thereby putting large sum-into the pockets of the contractors, Indeed the General made it evident

to all who beard him that the produstion of the orders asked for would

enable the court fairly to determine

whether the disasters of the cam-paign were to be ascribed to himself

or to Gen. Armstrong, and consequently that no fair investigation

could take place unless they were produced. The proceedings of the court therefore have excited but one

sensation in the minds of the public,

which is, that the men who have accused Wilkinson shrink from an in-

vestigation which must expose their

imbecility and wickedness. What but the fear of exposing to public contempt the men to whose ignorance or treachesy the country owes the destroction of its capital, should

induce the judge advocate to resist the production of the only evidence which can satisfy the court or the

the people respecting the true cau-acs of the failure of the campaign of 1813? It is said that a certain

junto in Albany are attempting to

create a belief that the court mar-

tial were packed by Manro to favour Wikinson, but no man who has at-

the county, deceased, consisting of a treet or part of a treet or part of a treet or parcel of hand lying in the said county, called and known by the name of "Gains," and containing 1181 acres. The improvements on this land are a good comfort able dwelling house, and several out houses; and the land literif well adapted to the growth of tobacco, corn, and all kinds of small grain. It is well watered and timpered and line within three miles of Fig Point.

The steps of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond, with good security, to the subscriber, for the payment of the purchase money with interest, within twelve months from the day of sale, and on the ratification of the sale by the chanceller, and on the payment of the whole purchase money, (and not before) the subscriber is authorised to convey the land to the purchaser, and his heirs, free, clear and discharged from all claim of the heirs at law, of the said Nathan Hughes, or those claiming by, from, or under them.

\*\*Leonard Gary, Truster.\*\*

N. B. The creditors of the said Nathan Hughes, deceased, ese hereby warned to exhibit their chams with the vouchers thereof, to the register of the chancery court, within six months from the day of sale.

By order of the court,

the day of sale.

By order of the court,

Feb. 9, 1810.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the chancery court, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Thursday the 2d day of March next, at the residence of Charles Gantt, in Calvert county, A number of valuable Negroes, mortgaged by the mid Charles Gantt to John Duvall. The terms of sale, cash, to be paid on the day of sale. Louis Gassandy, Trustee ...

NOTICE. This is to give notice, that the sub-scribers have obtained from the explana-court of Anne Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Stephen Beard, see, late of said county, described. deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are requested to bring them in legally suthenticated, and all those indebted are requested to

make immediate payment

Stephen Beard, Steve

John Beard, Sw.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Tucker, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, legally authentinated, and those indebted are requested to make imposition memoral. make immediate psyme iddel Tucker, idner. Pehr upp 9, 1815.

A Wood Cutter wanted

The subscriber wants to hire, for the present year, a Negro Mun who is a good hand at cutting wood. For such an one liberal wages will be given.

Jan. 12, 1815.

Notice is hereby given,
THAT I shall apply to the next April
court of Prince George's County, for
the benefit of the insolvent law, to release me from debt, which I am apable
to pay.

Jerestian Brasheses.
January 5, 1815.

January 5, 1815.

NOTICE.

A LITT OF THE American NAVV, STREET LIST OF THE British NA

oring values a

In the inttles of Serve Lake of Fort and Friday's Forty, he associous Leer, and although he stitled to the command, yet, from also substeed, he permitted Las Beat measure, to direct the cons.

Wishing that you may so mer delimenting the character of 6 Marion, as so rolled our youth imitation of his webr and his to 1 remain, are, your obedient seven I remain, are, your obedient, seven Beividers, No. How well be deserved and

How well he deserved such will appear by considering the larly gloomy situation of our e when Marian commenced his a

when Marian commenced his an career.

When one of our finest armies Gen. Liccoln was captured at the ton, and another under Gen. Gassiont to pieces at Camden, who divides under General Sumper completely surprized, and that as Beaufort entirely massacred; who such a run of horrible blueden disasters, the last spark of liberty end to be extinguished in the Bet States, and multitudes of frights tizens thought of nothing but publicant that dark and hopeless stap of cause, that Marion came forth sleed of floating with the copyrille down the stream of despair, he upon the wings of genius and against the cloud of war, and like eagle of Heaven, seemed to rejust the darkering storm. The know many offsis country meanow in eagliths at this awful crisis he had but it you many with only two resends of yet, with this slender stake he pathe game of war with such astonically that it this suful crisis he had but it yet, with this slender stake he pathe game of war with such astonically etc. With this slender stake he pathe game of war with such astonical things gestimate forowds flecked in standard, and battles were fought larger scale, and with a nuccess of utimately accomplished his greater whigs gestimate forowds flecked in standard, and battles were fought larger scale, and with a nuccess of utimately accomplished his greater whigs gestimate forowds flecked in standard, and battles were fought larger scale, and with a nuccess of utimately accomplished his greater which is not the partition of the court and like the partition of the standard, and battles ware fought larger scale, it is hoped that the will find in the Life of Marion a risk amblege of that shored and milliant in the standard and milliant in the st

Walter Cross, BOOT & SUCREMAN.

JAMES MADISON, int of the United States

To all and singular to when presents shall come, greet Whereas a treaty of peace and between the United States of rice and his Britannic Majes signed at Ghent on the 24th December, 1814, by plenip ries respectively appointed purpose, and the said treaty been, by and with the adv consent of the Senate of the hates, duly accepted, rati confirmed, on the 17th day rusty 1815; and ratified copi of having been exchanged a to the tenor of the said trea is in the words following, & Treaty of peace and Between his Britannic Ma

His Britannic Majesty and ted States of America, de terminating the war which sappily subsisted between countries, and of restoris principles of perfect re peace, friendship, and gos standing between them, that purpose, appointed spective p'enipotentiaries, part has appointed the right ble James, Lord Gambier, miral of the white, now the red squadron of his fleet, Henry Goulbourn, member of the Imperial and under Secretary of William Adams, Esquire, civil laws -and the presi-United States, by and wi of, has appointed John Come. James A. Bayard, H longthan Russell and Al in, citizens of the Un who, after a reciprocal ion of their respective

have agreed upon the foll

Art. I. There shall be

universal peace between tannic Majesty and States, and between the tive countries, territo towns, and people, of es persons. All hostilities use and load, shall seaso as not shall have been matified by both isaffer mentioned. All terroto passessions whatsoever taken by the other, during the war be taken after the signing excepting only the islands here ed, shall be restored without de-

> dicasion of this tre perties, as hereinoft deca shall be sent t equadrons, efficers, sultanes, of the two por from all hostilities; A all causes of complain arms on account of the ratifications of this to discountry agreed, the end effects, which me ter the space of twe the said radifications, of the coast of No from the latitude of to the latitude of an end of the latitude of an end of the latitude of an end of the latitude of an a fer castward in the an as the 26th degre-tude from the mech with shall be rostor on the time disti-all other parts of the rottle of the

## MARYLAND GAZETEL EX

ANNAPOLIS, MONDAY, FEBRUARY SO, 1815.

a the National Intelligenor of Saturday ...
JAMES MADISON,
sent of the United States of Ame-

Pros.
To all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting to Whereas a treaty of peace and amity between the United States of Amebetween the United States of America and his Britannic Majesty, was signed at Ghent on the 24th day of December, 1814, by plenipotentiaties respectively appointed for that purpose, and the said treaty having been, by and with the advice and account of the Senate of the United consent of the Senate of the United States, duly accepted, ratified and confirmed, on the 17th day of February 1815; and ratified copies there-of having been exchanged agreeably to the tenor of the said treaty which is in the words following, to wit: Treaty of peace and amity

Between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America. His Britannic Majesty and the United States of America. desirous of terminating the war which has unhappily subsisted between the two countries, and of restoring, upon principles of perfect reciprocity, peace, friendship, and good under-standing between them, have, for that purpose, appointed their rethat purpose, appointed their respective plenipotentiaries, that is to say; his Britannie Majesty, on his part has appointed the right honorable James, Lord Gambier, late admiral of the white, now admiral of the red squadron of his Majesty's fleet, Henry Goulbourn, Esquire, a member of the Imperial parliament and under Secretary of State, and William Adams, Esquire, Doctor of civil laws—and the president of the United States, by and with the ad-United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, has appointed John Quincy Adams. James A. Bayard, Heury Clay,
Jonathan Russell and Albert Gallain, citizens of the United States, who, after a reciprocal communicahave agreed upon the following arti-

Art. 1. There shall be a firm and universal peace between his Bri-tannic Majesty and the United States, and between their respective countries, territories, cities, towns, and people, of every degree, without exception of places and persons. All hostilities, both by see and land, shall erace as soon as this treaty shall have been ratified by both parties, as here-isafier mentioned. All terretory, places, and presentions whatsoever taken from either party by the other, during the war, or which may be taken after the signing of this treaty, excepting only the illnuck hereinafter mentioned, shall be restored without delay, and without country any destruction, or carering away

Am II. Immediately after the ra-fication of this treaty, by both eries, so hereinafter mentioned, ers shall be sent to the armies, hyadrons, officers, subjects, and ci-tizens, of the two powers, to cease from all heatilities; And to prevent all causes of complaint which might arise on account of the prises which may be taken at see after the said Pasy be taken at see after the said Pathications of this treaty is is redispressly agreed, that all vessels and effects, which may be taken after the space of twelve days from the said rasifications, upon all parts of the coset of North America, from the latitude of 23 degrees Note the latitude of 20 degrees Nound on the control of the latitude of and effects North America, from the latitude of an effect of the latitude of an estimate of the latitude of the Atlantic order and each about the form the meritian of Greenwick, shall be restored on each side: That the sime shall be thirty days in all other parts of the Atlantic section of the against the first parts of the Atlantic section on the parts of the Atlantic section on the parts of the Atlantic section of the against the first days

the British and Irish Channels, the British and Irish Channels, for the Gulph of Mexico and all parts of the West Indies: Forty days for the North Seas, for the Baltic, and for all parts of the Mediterranean: Sixty days for the Atlantic ocean south of the equator as far as the latitude of the Cape of Good Hope: Ninety days for every next of the moral anuth of the course part of the world south of the equatot : And one hundred and twenty days for all other parts of the world, without exception.

Art. III. All prisoners of war taken on either side, as well by land as by sea shall be restored, as soon as practicable after the ratification of this treaty, as hereinafter mention-ed, on their paying the debts which they may have contracted during their captivity. The two contracting parties respectively engage to discharge, in specie, the advances which may have been made by the other for the sustenance and main-

tenance of such prisoners. Art. IV. Whereas it was stipulated by the second article in the treaty of peace, of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, that the boundary of the United States should comprehend all islands within twenty leagues of any part of the shores of the United States, and lying between fines to be drawn due east from the points where the aforesaid boundaries, between Nova-Scotia, on the one part, and East Florida on the other, shall respectively touch the bay of Fundy and the Atlantic ocean, excepting such islands as now are, or heretofore have been, within the limits of Nova Scotia. And whereas the several islands in the Bay of Fundy, and the island of Grand Menan in the said Bay of Fundy, are claimed by the United States as being comprehended within their aforesaid b unduries, which said islands are claimed as belonging to his Britannic Majesty, as having been at the time of, and previous to, the aforesaid treaty of one thousand seven bundred and eighty three, within the limits of the province of Nova Scotia. In order, therefore, finally to decide upon these claims, it is agreed that they shall be referred to two commissioners to be appointed in the following manner, vis one continuisioner shall be appointed by his Britannic Majesty, and one by the President of the U. States, by and with the advice & consent of the senate thereof; and the said two tween Nova-Scotia, on the one senate thereof; and the said two commissioners so appointed, shall be sworn impartially to examine and decide upon the said claims according to such evidence as shall be laid before them on the part of His Britannic Majesty, and of the United States, respectively. The said commissioners shall meet at St. Andrews, in the province of New-Brunswick, and shall have power to adjourn to such other place or places as they shall think fit. The said commissioners shall by a declaration or report under their hands and seals, decide to which of the two contracting parties the several long, in conformity with the true intent of the said treaty of peace of one thousand seven hundred and of one thousand seven hundred and eighty three. And if the said commissioners shall agree in their decision, both parties shall consider such decision as final and conclusive. It is further agreed, that in the event of the two commissioners differing upon all or any of the matters so referred to them, or in the event of both or either of the said commissioners returning or declining, or wilfully omitting, to act as such, they shall make, jointly or asparately, a report or reports, as well to the government of his seitannic Majesty as to that of the U Stares, stating in detail the points on which they differ, a the grounds upon which their respective opinions have been furned, or the grounds upon which they, or either of them, have so refused, declined, or omitted to act. And his Britannic Majesty, and the government of the lesty, and the government of the fer the report or reports of the said commissioners, to some friendly sovereign or state, to be then named for that purpose, and who shall be requested to decide on the differ-ences which may be stated in the ences which may be stated in the said report or reports, or upon the report of one commissioner, together with the grounds upon which the other commissioner shall have refused, declined, or omitted to act, as the case may be. And if the commissioners so refusing, declining, or omitting to act, shall also wilfully omit to state the grounds upon which he has so door, in such manager that the said inneresest may be referred to such report of such appart of

engage to consider the decision of some friends
sy sovereign or state, to be talch and compleave on all the mattern so referred.

Art. V. Whereas neither that
point of the high lands lying due
north from the source of the river
St. Croix, and designated in the

former treaty of peace between the of Nova S.otia, now the north wes-tern-most head of Gonnett cut river, has yet been ascertained; and whereas that part of the boundary line between the dominion of the two powers which extends from the source of the river St. Croix, directly north to the above mentioned northwest angle of Nova Scotia, thence along the said highlands which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the river St Lawrence, from those which fall into the atlantic ocean, to the northwestermost head of Connecticut river, thence down along the middle of that river to the forty-fifth degree of north latitude; thence by a line due west on said latitude, until it strikes the river Iroquois, or Cataraguy, has not yet been surveyed : it is agreed, that for these several purposes, two com-missioners shall be appointed, sworn and authorised, to act exactly in the manner directed with respect to those mentioned in the next preceding article, unless otherwise speci-fied in the present article. The said Commissioners shall meet at St. Andrew's, in the prevince of New Brunswick, and shall have power to adjourn to such other place or pla-ces as they shall think fit. The said Commissioners shall have power to ascertain and determine the points above mentioned, in conformity with the provisions of the said treaty of peace of one thousand seven hundred and eighty three, and shall cause the boundary aforesaid, from the source of the river S: Croix, to the river Iroquois, or Cataraguy, to be surveyed and marked according to the said provisions. The said Commissioners shall make a map of the said boundary, and annex to it a declaration under their hands and seals, certifying it to be the true map of the said boundary, and particularizing the latitude and longitude of the north-west angle of Nova Scotia, of the north-westernmost head of Connecticut river, and of such other points of the said boundary as they may deem proper. And both parties agree to consider such map and declaration, as finally and conclusively fixing the said boundary. And in the event of the said two commissioners differing, or both, or either of them, refusing or declining, or wilfully om tring to act, such re-ports, declarations, or statements, shall be made by them, or either of them, and such reference to a friendly sovereign, or state, shall be made, in all respects, as in the latter part of the fourth article is contained, and in as full a manner as if the same was herein repeated.
Art. VI. Whereas by the former

treaty of peace, that portion of the boundary of the United States from the point where the forty-fifth de-gree of north latitude strikes the river Iroquois, or Cataraguy, to the lake Superior, was declared to be along the middle of said river into lake Ontario, through the middle of said lake, until it strikes the communication by water between that lake and lake Erie, thence along the middle of said communication into lake Erie, through the middle of said lake, until it arrives at the water communication into the lake Huron, thence through the middle of said lake to the water communication between that lake and lake Superior:"

And whereas doubts have arisen what was the middle of said river, lakes and water communications, and whether certain islands lying in the same were within the dominions of whether certain islands lying in the same were within the dominions of his Britannic majesty, or of the U. States: In order therefore finally to decide these doubts, they shall be referred to two commissioners, to be appointed, awarn, and authorised to appointed, aworn, and authorised to all exactly in the manner directed with respect to those mentioned in the next preceding article, unless atherwise specified in this present article. The said Commissioners shall meet in the lat instance at Albany, in the starce of N. York & shall have pow-

er to adjourn to such other place or places as they shall think fit.—
The said Commissioners shall, by a report or declaration, under their hands and scale, designate the boundary through the said river. takes, and water communications, &c decide to which of the two contract-ing parties the several Islands, lying within said river, lakes and water communications, do respectively be-long, in conformity with the crue intent of the said treaty of one shous and seven hundred and eighty three. And both parties agree to consider such designation and decision as final and conclusive. And in the event of the said two commissioners differing, or both, or either of them, refusing, declining, or wilfully omitting to act, such reports, declarations or statements, shall be made by them or either of them, and such reference to a friendly sovereign or state shall be made in all respects as in the latter part of the fourth article is contained, and in as full a manner as if the same was herein repeated.

Art. VII. It is further agreed that the said two last mentioned com-missioners, after they shall have ex-ecuted the duties assigned to them in the preceding article, shall be, and they are hereby authorised, upon their oaths impartially to fix and determine, according to the true intent of the said Treaty of Peace, of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, that part of the boundary between the dominions of the two powers, which extends from the water communication between lake Huron, and lake Superior, to the most north-western point of the Lake of the Woods, to decide to which of the two parties the several islands lying in the lakes, water communications, and rivers, forming the said boundary, do respectively belong, in conformity with the true intent of the said Treaty of Peace, of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three; and to cause such parts of the said boundary, as require it, to be sur-veyed and marked. The said Commissioners shall, by a report or decdesignate the boundary aforesaid, state their decision on the points thus referred to them, and particu-larize the. latitude and longitude of the most northwestern point of the lake of the woods, and of such oth-er parts of the said boundary as they may deem proper. And both parties agree to consider such designation and decision as final and conclusive. And, in the event of the said two Commissioners differing. or both, or either of them refusing, declining, or wilfully emitting to act, such reports, declarations, or statements, shall be made by them, or either of them, and such reference to a friendly sovereign or state, shall be made in all respects, as in the latter part of the fourth article is contained, and in as full a manner

the latter part of the fourth article is contained, and in as full a manner as if the same was herein repeated.

Art. VIII. The several boards of two commissioners mentioned in the four preceding articles, shall respectively have power to appoint a secretary, and to employ such surveyors, or other persons as they shall judge no cessary. Duplicates of all their respective reports, declarations, statetesents and decisions, and of their accounts, and of the precedings, shall be indivered by them to the agents of his Britannic Majesty, and to the agents of his Britannic Majesty, and to the agents of the United States; who may be respectively appointed and authorised to manage the business on behalf of their respectively appointed and authorised to manage the business on behalf of their respectively appointed and authorised to manage the business on behalf of their respectively appointed and commissioners abalilise agreed between the two contraction parties, such agreement being to be settled at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty. And all other expenses attending the said commissioner abalilise defrayed equally by the two parties. And in the case of death, sickness, ranguation or occusary, assets, the passes of every such commissioner expectively shall be applied in the same runner as such commissioner was first appointed; and the new commissioner was first appointed; the two commissioners as the commissioner was first appointed; the two commissioners as the commissioner was first appointed; the two commissioners as the commissioner was first appointed; the two commissioners as the commissioner was first appointed; the two commissioners as the commissioner was first appointed; the two continues the two c

Art. IX. The U. States of rice engage to put an end imm.

stely after the ratification present trenty to limitificies we the tribes or marious of for with whose they may be at the time of such ratification the time of such radification and forthwith to restore to such tribes or nations, respectively, all the pussessions, rights, and privileges, which they may have enjoyed or been entitled to in 1811, previous to such hostilities: Provided always. That such tribes or nations shall agree to deslet from all hostilities, against the U.S. of America, their citizens and subjects, upon the ratification of the present treaty being notified to such tribes or nations to shall so desist accordingly. And His Britannic Majesty engages, on his part, to put an end immediately after the ratification of the present treaty, to hostilities with all the tribes or nations of Indians with whom he may be at war at the time of such ratification, and forthwith to restore to such tribes or nations, respectively, all the possessions, rights and national processions, rights and national processions. ons, respectively, all the possessions, rights, and privileges which they may have enjoyed or been entitled to, in 1811, previous to such hostilities: Provided always, That such tribes or nations shall agree to desist from all hostilities against His Britannic Majesty, and his subjects, upon the ratification of the present treaty being notified to such tribes or nations, and shall so desist ac-

cordingly.

Art X. Whereast the traffic in alaves is irreconcilable with the principles of humanity and justice, and whereas both His Majesty and the U.S. are desirous of continuing their efforts to promote its entire abolition, it is hereby agreed that both the contracting parties, shall use their best endeavours to accom-plish so desirable an object.

Art. XI. This treaty, when the same shall have been ratified on both sides, without alteration by either of the contracting parties, and the ratifications mutually exchanged, shall be binding on both parties, and the ratifications shall be exchange. at Washington, in the space of four months from this day, or sooner if practicable.

In faith whereof, we the respec-tive plenipotentiaries have sign-ed this treaty, and have there-unto affixed our seals.

Done, in triplicate, at Ghent, the twenty-fourth day of Decem-ber, one thousand eight hun-dred and fourteen.

HENRY GOULBOURN, WILLIAM ADAMS. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, H CT ANYARD,

JONA. RUSSELL ALBERT GALLATIN, Now, therefore, to the end that the said Treaty of Peace and Amity may be observed with good faith, on the part of the United States, I, James Madison, President as aforesaid, have caused the premises to be made public; and I do hereby enjoin all persons bearing of fice, civil or military, within the United States, and all others, citizens or inhabitants thereof, or being within the said Treaty and every clause and utilil the said Treaty and every clause and artiste thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the scal of the United States (SEAS) to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand. Now, therefore, to the end that the

hand.

Done at the City of Washington, this eighteenth day of Februs-ry, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and of the covereignty and independence of the United States the thirty-ninth.

JAMES MADISON.

the President, JAMES MONROE, Acting Secretary of State.

> A LIST OF THE American NAVV,

STEEL'S LIST OF THE British NAVY.

For Sale at George Snaw's Store, and at this Office. -- Price 12 1.2 Cents.--

From the Connectiont Journal. [COMMUNICATED.] The following verses were addressed to two young ladies to compliance with their request to the author for some poetry.

POETS, sistors, deal in fiction; Why then come to me for rhyme Met Pil give my benediction, a And my heart shall best the time. Nay, I'll even turn adviser, Since I hate all idle varse, and though mine ne'er make you w

It shall never make you worse. Could I give a measur'd only To the weighty words of truth That were a delightful dety, Then I'd chaunt a song to youth. O could I, in moving measure, Paint the joys that ne er shall cease Wisdom's ways, the ways of pleasure, All her paths, the paths of peace— Then to such dear friends surrounding Eve and morning would I sing; Long my cheerful lyre resounding To those levely themes should ring

But, 'tie late, while I obey you,
Swift the night's last hours was fied!
Then adieu, may nought dismay you, I must also seek my bed. Soft the solemn words returning, " Swift the night's last hour is fled."

From the mansions of the dead. Then, ere yet my couch sin pressing, Let'my song one truth impart; Power of marcy! add thy blessing, Write it on each tender heart.

Seize my mind like sounds of mourning

Time, like yonder storm, a vapor, Rapid and returnless flies; Life, like this consuming taper, Briefly blazes, quickly dies. Trust not, do not trust to morrow, Mind the great concern to-day; Sloth, while he pretends to borrow,

Steals the hours of grace away. Trust not marning's crimson flushes,
Trust not south's expanding rose;
Soon the night will hide its blushes,
Soon the bloom of youth must close

Thousand days and months and ages Fly like visions of the night; Yet on Heaven's eternal pages Each its true report must write. Let us never then abuse them, Wisely seize them on their way, So they'll waft us, while we use them, To the realms of endless day.

### GEN. WILKINSON'S TRIAL

From the Troy Post, Jan. 31, The Court Martial organized for the trial of Maj. Gen. Wilkinson, which originally assembled at Utica, met pursuant to adjournment at the court house in this village on the 16th inst. Mr. Bancker the army Judge Advocate attended and Mr. Van Beuren of Hudson appeared as Special Judge Advocate, in pur-suance of an appointment by the War Denartment. Gen. Wilkinson War Department, objected to the Court recognizing such an officer as a Special Judge Advocate ; he contended that such an appointment was illegal, and contra-Ty to the usage of courts martial in this country, from the revolutionary war to this time, with the single exception of the case of Gen. Hull ; that so far as respected himself he had not the slightest objection that Mr. Van Beuren or even the whole talents of the Bar of the State should be arrayed against him, but for the delays and misconduct with he felt it his duty, as General St. hich he (General Wilkinson) was Clair had done on a similar occident which he (General Wilkinson) was to enter his solemn protest, against sed the General's application, alan innovation which might so seriern of the army: The General supported his objection by most conclusive arguments showing the illegality of the appointment. Mr. Van Beuren observed that his situation was delicate, and that he was not prepared to answer the General's objections, but contended that the Court could not refuse to recognize an officer appointed by the War De-Articles of War, art. 69, 28 sanchioning his appointment. The court of deliberation decided, that they had power to consider the legality of the appointment, and resolved the the appointment was illegal, and that they could not recognize any Special Judge Advocate, Mr. Baucker after this decision, requested the Court to accept his resignation, stating as a reason that he knew it, would be contrary to the intentions of the administration that he should conduct the trief. On the 17th, the Indge Advocate read the Charges, which are, 1st, Negleck of duty and unofficer-like conduct, with eight

man who was employed by govern-ment as Special Judge Advocate on the trial of Goueral Hull, and for his services on the trial received a fee of the 2000.

Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, with six specifications. 4th, Countenancing and encouraging disobodience of the War Depart ment. The General objected to the charges read by the Judge Advocate because they were different from those with which he had been furnished by the war department; and because no copy of the present suit of charges had been served on him until yesterday, although the Rules and Articles of Warentitle the prisoner to a copy of the charges on which he is tried a reasonable time before trial; as the General however did not object on the ground that he was not ready to make his defence to the charges now produced, but on the contrary declared himself perfeelly ready to meet his accuser General Armstrong, on charges he chose to produce, the court decided teat the General should plead to the charges produced; whereupon he plead not guilty, and said he was ready for trial. The Gourt met on the 18th, and the Judge Advocate stated that he was not ready to proceed with the trial as his principal witnesses had not arrived; he therefore moved the Court to adjourn for ten days or a fortnight. General Wilkinsonopposed the adjournment; he stated that he had been furnished with a list of the witnesses who were to be called to support the charges against him-that they were all military men or persons so attached to the army as to be under the control of the war departmentthat no reason was shown for their nonattendance—that he had been informed and would prove that some of them had deciared they should not attend: The General urged the injustice of further delays-stated that he had been eight months in arrest, and constantly soliciting a trial-that all the witnesses were under the control of government, consequently their nonattendance must be with the knowledge of the war department: He urged the danger of the court being dissolved before the trial should be finished were they to adjourn, owing to the exposed situation of our frontiers, and the strong probability that the members of the court would be required to repair to their posts ; He stated that all the witnesses in support of some of the charges were present, and prged that the Judge Advocate might proceed to examine them. To all this the judge advocate replied, that his withesses were not here to support all the charges, and he did not choose to examine those who were here till the others came. General Wilkinson applied to the court this day to write to the war department requesting copies of the correspondence between the late Secretary of War (Gen. Armstrong) and Gen. Hampton, during the time he (Gen. W.) had the command in Military District No. 9. The object of this request, Gen. W. said, was to show that the late Secretary of War had carried on a correspondence with Hampton while he commanded the right wing of the army, and had is-sued orders to said Hampton without consulting Gen. W. thus de-priving him of the co-operation of Hampton, and which might account for the delays and misconduct with which he (General Wilkinson) was sed the General's application, al-ledging that the production of the correspondence would be trying General Armstrong: The court however granted the request of General Wilkinson. The court determined not to adjourn for the length of time requested by the judge advocate, but said they would meet every day and adjourn until the judge advocate was ready to proceed. The Court met on the 19th, 20th, 21st, and 24th, the General every day urging that the trial might proceed, and such witnesses be examined as were in attendance—especially that the witnesses to the 4th charge, who he said
were all present, might be examined,
as that was perfectly distinct from
the rest. The judge advocate admitted that all the witnesses in sup-

> compelled by the court, which the On Tuesday the 24th Gen. Wilkinson renewed an application which he had previously made, requesting the court to procure from the war department copies of several orders issued by the late secretary of war to the officers, army contractors and other persons consected with the army in District No. 9, while he (gen. W.) commanded in that district the General offered to make an affidavit of the materiality of the docu-

port of that charge were present, but declined examining them unless

specifications. 24, Drunkenness and ments to his defence. Mr. Banker, duty, with two specifications. 31, she judge suvocate, read a speech in apposition to the General's motion: his principal grounds of opposition to the motion were, that the General had not specified every order which he wished to be produced, and therefore it could not appear to the court that they were necessary to his defence: He said General Wulkinson was not charged with the failure of the expedition against Montreal; that therefore if General W. could shew that the orders of gen. Armstrong to Hampton and others had produced that failure, they would not justify him against the delays with which he was charged. The general in reply, showed that he was charged in effect, if not in terms, with the failure of the objects of the expedition; he stated that Armstrong's orders had thwarted his plans, and produced insubordination in the officers and ot ers connected with the army; that the orders to the contractors and others had prevented regularity in the supplies; and that the interference of the Secretary of War in lesuing orders to his subordinate officers could be shown to have produced much confusion, and greatly to have embarrassed the operations to the army under his command : He instanced in the apothecary's department that much injury had been produced by the neglect of the wounded, and stated his belief that it was produced by an order from the war department, which had not been communicated to him. He also particularized an improper and as he conceive ed an unlawful interference of the Secretary of War, in countermanding his (W's) requisitions to the army contractors for the supply of provisions, intending to involve govern-ment in immense expense, contrary to the letter and spirit of the contracks; thereby putting large sums into the pockets of the contractors. Indeed the General made it evident to all who beard him that the production of the orders asked for would enable the court fairly to determine whether the disasters of the campaign were to be ascribed to himself or to Gen. Armstrong, and consequently that no fair investigation could take place unless they were produced. The proceedings of the court therefore have excited but one sensation in the minds of the public, which is, that the men who have accused Wilkinson shrink from an investigation which must expose their imbecility and wickedness. What but the fear of exposing to public contempt the men to whose ignorance or treacheay the country owes the destruction of its capital, should induce the judge advocate to resist the production of the only evidence which can satisfy the court or the the people respecting the true causes of the failure of the campaign of 1813? It is said that a certain junto in Albany are attempting to create a belief that the court martial were packed by Munro to favour Wilkinson, but no man who has attended the court will believe for a moment that the court have any partiality to him. They are mostly thorough going administration men, and surely Gen. Wilkinson is not a favourite of administration, unless keeping a man nine months in disgrace, a spectacle for scorn to point his finger at, is showing him favour. Two or three members of the court indeed are federalists, and if they were men of less honour and integrity than they are known to be, they would not be presumed to be very favourable to Gen. Wilkinson. So foul a slander can have no other object than to afford a plausible pre-text for not going into an investigation which might have a tendency to defeat the project of the Albany junto to place the Ex-Secretary of War in the Senate of the United States.

50 Dollars Reward

Ran-away from the subscriber on the 2d of October, 1816, a negro man named DiCK; he is a short, yellowish complected fellow, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and very polite when spoken to. He took with him a pair of cottor, country cloth trousers, with a broadblue stripe, & a round white country cloth jacket and waist-coat. He is a rough shoemaker and took away with him his tools. Whoever brings home the said negro or secure a him so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward with all reasonable charges.

Benjamin Hartwood, of Rd.
A County, South liver Neck, name Annapolis.

N.B. It is supposed the above negro man may have gone to Montgomery county, where his mother lives with a Mrs Murray, near Montgomery Court House, and may have a page. B, H.
December 1.

Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the able on Friday the 24th day of February next, at 12 o'clock, and on the pre-mises, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, the subscriber will expose to sale to the highest bidder,

All the Real Estate of Nathan Hoghes, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, consisting of a tract or part of a tract or parcel of land lying in the said county, called and known by the name of "Caine," and containing 118; agree. The improvements on this land are a good comfortable dwelling house, and several outhouses; and the land itself well adapted to the growth of tobacco, corn, and all kinds of small grain. It is well watered and timberedand lies within

three miles of Pig Point.
The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond, with good security, to the subscriber, for the payment of the purchase money with interest, within twelve months from the day of sale, and on the ratification of the sale by the chancellor, and on the payment of the whole purchase money, (and not before) the subscriber is authorised to convey the land to the purchaser, and his heirs, free, clear and discharged from all claim of the heirs at law, of the said Nathan Hughes, or those claiming by, from, or under them. Leonard Gary, Trustee.

N. B. The creditors of the said Na than Hughes, deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit their chims with the vouchers thereof, to the register of the chancery court, within six months from the day of sale.

By order of the court, Diary, Trustee. Feb. 9, 1816. 3w.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a degree of the chancery court, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Thursday the 2d day of March next, at the residence of Charles Gantt, in Calvert county, A number of valuable Negroes, mortohn Davall, The terms of sale, cash, to be paid on the day of sale.

Louis Gassaway, Trustee. 8, 9, 1815.

NOTICE.

This is to give notice, that the subscribers have obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Stephen Beard, sen late of said county, leceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, and all those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

Stephen Beard, Ex'rs. February 9, 1815,

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber has obtained rom the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Tucker, late of said county, deceased. All per-sons having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those indebted are

requested to make immediate payment

Abel Tucker, Admr.

February 9, 1815.

A Wood Cutter wanted. The subscriber wants to hire, for the present year, a Negro Man who is a

good hand at cutting wood. For such an one liberal wages will be given.

Jan. 12, 1815. 5 T. H. Bowie.

Notice is hereby given, THAT I shall apply to the next April court of Prince George's County, for the benefit of the insolvent law, to release me from debts which I am unable

January 5, 1815. Jrashears.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arunde county, letters of administration D. B county, letters of administration D. B.
N. on the personal estate of Samuel
Green, late of Anne Arundel county,
deceased, all persons having claims a
gainst said decreased are hereby request
ad to bring them in, legally proved, and
those who are indebted to the same to
make immediate payment, more espesially those who are indebted for postage on letters, &c.

Richard H. Harwood,
Admr. D. B. N.
Feb. 24.

Feb. 24.

A LIST OF THE American NAVY.

STEEL'S LIST OF THE British NAVY

For Sale at GEORGE SHAW's Store, and at this Office, -Price 12.1-2 Cents.

Blank Bonds, Seclara-tions on Bond, Appeal Bonds, & Com-mon Warrents—For sale at this Of-tics.

HOGEARHY OF

AMERICAN HE

more, one of the heroes in the ive battle at the Cowpens; Silk—It gives me pleasure is from the papers, that you are ab-publish the life of another less sevolution, I mean

Gen. Francis Mario of South Carolina. I entirely agree generals Green, Lee, and other mient judges, that he was an office uncommon merit, and one who met great services to this country du ed great services to this country as the revolutionary war. One trait is character, especially deserves imported it; he was not ambitious of a mand, and when the good of his correquired it, he would act in any far In the battles of Scot's Lake, it. Fort and Friday's Ferry, he acted colonel Lee; and although he was titled to the command, yet, from potic motives, he permitted Lea a great measure, to direct the verons.

Wishing that you may so succe delineating the character of G Marion, as to rouse our youth be imitation of his valor and his tim I remain, sir, your obedient serus.
JOHN E. HOWAR The Rev. M. L. WEEMS.

Belvidere, Nov. How well he deserved such parties will appear by considering the a larly gloomy situation of our or when Marion commenced his nile

career. When one of our finest armies Gen. Lincoln was captured at Claricon, and another under Gen Gates out to pieces at Camden, when the division under General Sumpter a completely surprized, and that me Beaufort entirely massacred; when such a run of horrible blunden a disasters, the last spark of liberty se ed to be extinguished in the South States, and multitudes of frighten tizens thought of nothing but general British protections—then it may that dark and hopeless state of cause, that Marion came forth I stead of floating with the coward down the stream of despair, he upon the wings of genius and was eagle of Heaven, seemed to rejuce the darkening storm. 'Tis known many of his countrymennow in coap that at this awful crisis he had but the ty meny with only two rounds of pa yet, with this slender stake he play the game of war with such astonica skill, that in five weeks he gave the nemy as many signal overthrows tons were captured—tories disperse whigs, reanimated crowds flocked to standard, and battles were foughte larger scale, and with a success with ultimately accomplished his great w

the liberty and glory of his county.

In short, it is hoped that the rewill find in the Life of Marion, a relation and milities of that moral and milities. heroism which, while it charm licarts, has an admirable tending multiply in our land, virtuous you soldiers of sentiment, and and

This interesting work, in one vo

This interesting work, in one volution of near 300 pages, neatly printed bound, and to be delivered to substitute for one dellar.

M. L. Weens, author of the "Lof Washington" is now receiving a scriptions for the "Life of Maria with the control of the "There is no reading a process." "There is no reading so proper American youth, as the biggs of American worthies."—Ggo. With INGTON.

Jan. 25.

Walter Cross, BOOT & SHORMAKER,
Informs his friends and the public, he has commenced business one dispose Mr. Basil Shephards and saily opposite Mr. Jeremiah Hughs, Church-street, where he intends carring on the above business in the fashionable style. He has laid if a stock of good materials and employ the best workmen, which will eash in, he trusts, to give satisfaction those who may honour him with the custom.

Public Sale. To be seld, at public sale, on The day the 16th day of Feb. 1815, iffein not the maxt fair day, at the substant plantation, near South for Church some

Peb. 2, 1815.

VALUABLE YOUNG NEGROS ALUABLE YOUNG NEGROB
a parcel of Sheep, Household Forsite
a Wheat Fan, with sundry other ac
cles too lections to mention. The a
will commence at 11 octock, and terms be made known on the day
sale.

B/SHIEL MACCUBBIN
Will be sold, on the same day, as
good Beds and Bedding.
Anne-Arundel county,
Jan. 19, 1815.

For Sale, NEGRO MAN, ghteen years of age. Imquire January 6, 1815.

MARY

From the National Intelligencer Saturday. President of the United States of A

rica. To all and singular to whom the presents shall come. greeting t Whereas a treaty of peace and am between the United States of A rice and his Britannic Majesty, signed at Ghent on the 24th day December, 1814, by plenipoten ries respectively appointed for t purpose, and the said treaty has been, by and with the advice consent of the Senate of the Un States, duly accepted, ratified confirmed, on the 17th day of 1 ruary 1815; and ratified copies th of having been exchanged agree to the tenor of the said treaty w is in the words following, to wi Treaty of peace and am

Between his Britannic Majesty the United States of America. His Britannic Majesty and the ed States of America. desirou terminating the war which has happily subsisted between the countries, and of restoring, principles of perfect recipro peace, friendship, and good u standing between them, have that purpose, appointed their spective plenipotentiaries, that say; his Britannie Majesty, o part has appointed the right ho ble James, Lord Gambier, late miral of the white, now admi the red squadron of his Maj fleet, Henry Goulbourn, Esqu member of the Imperial parli and under Secretary of State William Adams, Esquire, Doc civil laws-and the president United States, by and with th vice and consent of the Senate of, has appointed John Quinc ams. James A. Bayard, Heury Ionathan Russell and Albert tin, cit zens of the United who, after a reciprocal comm

tion of their respective full p

have agreed upon the following

Art. I. There shall be a fi

universal peace between h

cles:

tannic Majesty and the States, and between their tive countries, territories, towns, and people, of every without exception of plac persons. All hostilities, b sea and land, shall erase as soon as t shall have been ratified by both partie inafter mentioned. All territory, pl possessions whatsoever taken from e ty by the other, during the war, or w be taken after the signing of this excepting only the islands hereinafter ed, shall be restored without delay, out causing any destruction, or care sessions whatsoever taken from e out causing any destruction, or carr any of the artillery or other public originally captured in the said forts and which shall remain therein upo change of the ratifications of this tre-slaves or other private property a chives, records, deeds, and papers, public nature, or belonging to priva-which, in the course of the war, fallen into the hands of the officer party, shall be as far as may be party, shall, be as far as may be forthwith restored and delivered to authorities and persons to whom the tively belong. Such of the islands of Passamaqueddy as are claimed by ties, shall remain in the possession to in the possession. ty in whose occupation they may time of the exchange of the ratif this treaty, until the decision res-title to the said islands shall have an conformity with the fourth arti-treaty. No disposition reade by as to such possession of the tetritories claimed by both partie any manner whatever, be constru-the right of either.

Art. II. Immediately aft tification of this treaty, parties, as hereinafter m orders shall be sent to the squadrons, officers, subject tizens, of the two powers, from all hostilities; And ! all causes of complaint wh arise on account of the prin may be taken at sea after ratifications of this treaty ciprocally agreed, that a ter the space of twelve of the said ratifications, upo of the cosat of North from the latitude of 23 c to the latitude of so degre an as the 36th degree of tude from the meridian wich, shall be restored on That the time shall be in all other parts of the ocean, north of the equin or squasor, and the sam

### MARYLAND GAZETTE-EXTRA.

ANNAPOLIS, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1815.

JAMES MADISON, President of the United States of Ame-

To all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting t Whereas a treaty of peace and amity between the United States of America and his Britannic Majesty, was signed at Ghent on the 24th day of December, 1814, by plenipotentiaries respectively appointed for that purpose, and the said treaty having been, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, duly accepted, ratified and confirmed, on the 17th day of February 1815; and ratified copies thereof having been exchanged agreeably to the tenor of the said treaty which is in the words following, to wit:

Treaty of peace and amity Between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America.

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His Britannic Majesty and the United States of America. desirous of terminating the war which has unhappily subsisted between the two countries, and of restoring, upon principles of perfect reciprocity, peace, friendship, and good understanding between them, have, for that purpose, appointed their respective plenipotentiaries, that is to say; his Britannie Majesty, on his part has appointed the right honorable James, Lord Gambier, late admiral of the white, now admiral of the red squadron of his Majesty's fleet, Henry Goulbourn, Esquire, a member of the Imperial parliament and under Secretary of State, and William Adams, Esquire, Doctor of civil laws-and the president of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, has appointed John Quincy Ad-ams James A. Bayard, Heury Clay, Ionathan Russell and Albert Gallatin, cit zens of the United States, who, after a reciprocal communication of their respective full powers, have agreed upon the following articles:

Art. I. There shall be a firm and universal peace between his Britannic Majesty and the United States, and between their respective countries, territories, cities, towns, and people, of every degree, without exception of places and persons. All hostilities, both by sea and land, shall erase as soon as this treaty shall have been ratified by both parties, as here-inafter mentioned. All territory, places, and possessions whatsoever taken from either parby by the other, during the war, or which may be taken after the signing of this treaty, excepting only the i-lands hereinafter mentioned, shall be restored without delay, and without causing any destruction, or carrying away any of the artillery or other public property originally captured in the said forts or places, and which shall remain therein upon the exbange of the ratifications of thus treaty, or any slaves or other private property and all archives, records, deeds, and papers, either of a public nature, or belonging to private persons, which, in the course of the war, may have fallen into the hands of the officers of either party, shall be as far as may be practicable, forthwith restored and delivered to the proper amhorities and persons to whom they respectively belong. Such of the islands in the Bay of Passamaguaddy as are claimed by both parties, shall remain in the possession of the parties, where occupation they may be at the ties, shall remain in the possession of the party in whose occupation they may be at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, until the decision respecting the title to the said islands shall have been made in conformity with the fourth article of this treaty. No disposition reade by this treaty, as to such possession of the islands and tetritories claimed by both parties, shall in any manner whatever, be construed to affect the right of either.

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Art. II. Immediately after the ratification of this treaty, by both parties, as hereinafter mentioned, orders shall be sent to the armies, squadrons, officers, subjects, and citizens, of the two powers, to cease from all hostilities; And to prevent all causes of complaint which might arise on account of the prizes which may be taken at sea after the said ratifications of this treaty, it is re-ciprocally agreed, that all vessels and effects, which may be taken after the space of twelve days from the said ratifications, upon all parts of the coast of North America, from the latitude of 23 degrees N to the latitude of so degrees N and as far castward in the Atlantic ocean as the 36th degree of west longitude from the meridian of Greenwich, shall be restored on each side: That the time shall be thirty days in all other parts of the Atlantic ocean, north of the equinoctial line or equator, and the same time for

From the National Intelligencer of the British and Irish Channels, | engage to consider the decision of some friend. for the Gulph of Mexico and all parts of the West Indies : Forty days for the North Seas, for the Baltic, and for all parts of the Mediterranean: Sixty days for the Atlantic ocean south of the equator as far as the latitude of the Cape of Good Hope : Ninety days for every part of the world south of the equator : And one hundred and twenty days for all other parts of the world, without exception.

Art. III. All prisoners of war taken on either side, as well by land as by sea, shall be restored, as soon as practicable after the ratification of this treaty, as hereinafter mentioned, on their paying the debts which they may have contracted during their captivity. The two contracting parties respectively engage to discharge, in specie, the advances which may have been made by the other for the sustenance and maintenance of such prisoners.

Art. IV. Whereas it was stipulated by the second article in the treaty of peace, of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, that the boundary of the United States should comprehend all islands within twenty leagues of any part of the shores of the United States, and lying between fines to be drawn due east from the points where the aforesaid boundaries, between Nova-Scotia, on the one part, and East Florida on the other, shall respectively touch the bay of Fundy and the Atlantic ocean, excepting such islands as now are, or heretofore have been, within the limits of Nova Scotia. And whereas the several islands in the Bay of Passamaquoddy, which is part of the Bay of Fundy, and the island of Grand Menan in the said Bay of Fundy, are claimed by the United States as being com-prehended within their aforesaid brundaries, which said islands are claimed as belonging to his Britannic Majesty, as having been at the time of, and previous to, the aforesaid treaty of one thousand seven hundred and eighty three, within the limits of the province of No-va Scotia. In order, therefore, finally to decide upon these claims, it is agreed that they shall be referred to two commissioners to be ap-pointed in the following manner, viz one commissioner shall be appointed by his Britannic Majesty, and one by the President of the U. States, by and with the advice & consent of the senate thereof; and the said two commissioners so appointed, shall be sworn impartially to examine and decide upon the said claims according to such evidence as shall be laid before them on the part of His Britannic Majesty, and of the United States, respectively. The said commissioners shall meet at St. Andrews, in the province of New-Brunswick, and shall have power to adjourn to such other place or places as they shall think fit. The said commissioners shall by a declaration or report under their hands and seals, decide to which of the two contracting parties the several long, in conformity with the true intent of the said treaty of peace of one thousand seven hundred and eighty three. And if the said commissioners shall agree in their decision, both parties shall consider such decision as final and conclusive. It is further agreed, that in the event of the two commissioners differing upon all or any of the matters so re-ferred to them, or in the event of both or ei-ther of the said commissioners refusing or ther of the said commissioners refusing or declining, or wilfully omitting, to act as such, they shali make, jointly or separately, a report or reports, as well to the government of his Beitannic Majesty as to that of the U States, stating in detail the points on which they dif-fer, & the grounds upon which their respective opinions have been formed, or the grounds upon which they, or either of them have so refused, declined, or omit-ted to act. And his Britannic Majesty, and the government of the United States, hereby agree to refer the report or reports of the said commissioners, to some friendly sovereign or state, to be then named for that purpose, and who shall be requested to decide on the differences which may be stated in the said report or reports, or upon the report of one commissioner, together with the grounds upon which the other commissioner shall have refused, declined, or omitted to act, as the case may be. And if the commissioners so refusing, declining, or omitting to act, shall also wilfully omit to atate the grounds upon which he has so done, in such manner that the said statement may be referred to such friendly soversign or state, together with the report of such other commissioner, then such sovereign or state shall decide ex parte upon the said report alone. And his Britannic majesty and the government of the United States,

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sy sovereign or state, to be such and conclu-sive on all the matters so referred.

Art. V. Whereas neither that

point of the high lands lying due north from the source of the river St. Croix, and designated in the former treaty of peace between the two powers, as the north west angle of Nova Sotia, now the north western-most head of Connecticut river, has yet been ascertained; and whereas that part of the boundary line between the dominion of the two powers which extends from the source of the river St. Croix, directly north to the above mentioned northwest angle of Nova Scotia, thence along the said highlands which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence, from those which fall into the atlantic ocean, to the northwestermost head of Connecticut river, thence down along the middle of that river to the forty-fifth degree of north latitude; thence by a line due west on said latitude, until it strikes the river Iroquois, or Cataraguy, has not yet been surveyed: it is agreed, that for these several purposes, two commissioners shall be appointed, sworn and authorised, to act exactly in the manner directed with respect to those mentioned in the next preceding article, unless otherwise specified in the present article. The said Commissioners shall meet at St. Andrew's, in the prevince of New Brunswick, and shall have power to adjourn to such other place or places as they shall think fit. The said Commissioners shall have power to ascertain and determine the points above mentioned, in conformity with the provisions of the said treaty of peace of one thousand seven hundred and eighty three, and shall cause the boundary aforesaid, from the source of the river St. Croix, to the river Iroquois, or Cataraguy, to be surveyed and marked according to the said provisions. The said Commissioners shall make a map of the said boundary, and annex to it a declaration under their hands and seals, certifying it to be the true map of the said boundary, and particularizing the latitude and longitude of the north-west angle of Nova Scotia, of the north-westernmost head of Connecticut river, and of such other points of the said boundary as they may deem proper. And both parties agree to consider such map and decla-ration, as finally and conclusive-ly fixing the said boundary. And in the event of the said two commissioners differing, or both, or either of them, refusing or declining, or wilfully om tting to act, such reshall be made by them, or either of them, and such reference to a friendly sovereign, or state, shall be made, in all respects, as in the latter part of the fourth article is contained, and in as full a manner as if the same

was herein repeated.
Art. VI. Whereas by the former treaty of peace, that portion of the boundary of the United States from the point where the forty-fifth degree of north latitude strikes the river Iroquois, or Cataraguy, to the lake Superior, was declared to be "along the middle of said river into lake Ontario, through the middle of said lake, until it strikes the communication by water between that lake and lake Erie, thence along the middle of said communication into lake Erie, through the middle of said lake, until it arrives at the water communication into the lake Huron, thence through the middle of said lake to the water communication between that lake and lake Superior :" And whereas doubts have arisen what was the middle of said river, lakes and water communications, and whether certain islands lying in the same were within the dominions of his Britannic majesty, or of the U. States: In order therefore finally to decide these doubts, they shall be referred to two commissioners, to be appointed, sworn, and authorised to ad exactly in the manner directed with respect to those mentioned in the next preceding srticle, unless otherwise specified in this present article. The said Commissioners shall meet in the 1st instance at Albany, in the state of N. York & shall have pow-

THE CONTRACTOR

er to adjourn to such other place or places as they shall think fit .-The said Commissioners shall, by a report or declaration, under their hands and seals, designate the boundary through the said river. lakes, and water communications, & decide to which of the two contracting parties the several Islands, lying within said river, lakes and water communications, do respectively betent of the said treaty of one thous and seven hundred and eighty three. And both parties agree to consider such designation and decision as final and conclusive. And in the event of the said two commissioners differing, or both, or either of them, refusing, declining, or wilfully omitting to act, such reports, declarations or statements, shall be made by them or either of them, and such reference to a friendly sovereign or state shall be made in all respects as in the latter part of the fourth article is contained, and in as full a manner as

if the same was herein repeated.

Art. VII. It is further agreed that the said two last mentioned commissioners, after they shall have executed the duties assigned to them in the preceding article, shall be, and they are hereby authorised, upon their oaths impartially to fix and determine, according to the true intent of the said Treaty of Peace, of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, that part of the boundary between the dominions of the two powers, which extends from the water communication between lake Huron, and lake Superior, to the most north-western point of the Lake of the Woods, to decide to which of the two parties the several islands lying in the lakes, water communications, and rivers, forming the said boundary, do respectively belong, in conformity with the true intent of the said Treaty of Peace, of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three; and to cause such parts of the said boundary, as require it, to be surveyed and marked. The said Commissioners shall, by a report or declaration under their hands and seals, designate the boundary aforesaid, state their decision on the points thus referred to them, and particularize the latitude and longitude of the most northwestern point of the lake of the woods, and of such other parts of the said boundary as they may deem proper. And both parties agree to consider such designation and decision as final and conclusive. And, in the event of the said two Commissioners differing, or both, or either of them refusing, declining, or wilfully omitting to ports, declarations, or statements, act, such reports, declarations, or statements, shall be made by them, or either of them, and such reference to a friendly sovereign or state, shall be made in all respects, as in the latter part of the fourth article is contained, and in as full a manner as if the same was herein repeated. Art. VIII. The several boards of two commissioners mentioned in the four preceding articles, shall respectively have power to ap-

point a secretary, and to employ such survey-ors, or other persons as they shall judge ne cessary. Duplicates of all their respective re-ports, declarations, statements and decisions, and of their accounts, and of the journal of their proceedings, shall be delivered by them to the agents of his Britannic Majesty, and to the agents of the United States; who may be respectively appointed and authorised to manage the business on behalf of their respective governments. The said commissioners shall be respectively paid in such manner as shall be agreed between the two contracting parties, such agreement being to be settled at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty. And all other ex-penses attending the said commissioners shall be defrayed equally by the two parties. And in the case of death, sickness, realguation or necessary absence, the place of every such com-missioner respectively shall be supplied in the same manner as such commissioner was first appointed; and the new commissioner shall take the same oath or affirmation, & do the same duties. It is further agreed between the two contracting parties, that in ease any of the islands mentioned in any of the preceding articles which were in the possession of one of the parties prior to the commencement of the present war between the two countries should, by the decision of any of the boards of commissioners aforesion of any of the heards of commissioners a loresand, or of the sovereign or state to referred to as
in the four next preceding articles contained,
fall within the dominions of the other party,
all grants of land made previous to the commencement of the avar by the party, having
had such possession, shall he as valid as if
such island or islands, had by such decisions or
decisions, been adjudged to be within the dominions of the party having had such possesaion.

Art. IX. The U. States of America engage to put an end imm.d - nes.

ately after the ratification of the present treaty to hostilities with all the tribes or nations of Judians, with whom they may be at war at the time of such ratification ; and forthwith to restore to such tribes or nations, respectively, all the possessions, rights, and privileges, which they may have enjoyed or been entitled to in 1811, previous to such hostilities: Provided always, That such tribes or nations shall agree to desist from all hostilities, against the U.S. of America, their citizens and subjects, upon the ratification of the present treaty being notified to such tribes or nations & shall so desist accordingly. And His Britannic Majesty engages, on his part, to put an end immediately after the ratification of the present treaty, to hostilities with all the whom he may be at war at the time of such ratification, and forthwith to restore to such tribes or nations, respectively, all the possessions, rights, and privileges which they may have enjoyed or been entitled to, in 1811, previous to such hostilities : Provided always, That such tribes or nations shall agree to desist from all hostilities against His Britannic Majesty, and his subjects, upon the ratification of the present treaty being notified to such tribes or nations, and shall so desist ac-

Art X. Whereas the traffic in slaves is irreconcilable with the prin . ciples of humanity and justice, and whereas both His Majesty and the U. S. are desirous of continuing their efforts to promote its entire abolition, it is hereby agreed that both the contracting parties, shall use their best endeavours to accomplish so desirable an object.

Art. XI. This treaty, when the same shall have been ratified on both sides, without alteration by either of the contracting parties, and the ratifications mutually exchanged, shall be binding on both parties, and the ratifications shall be exchange. at Washington, in the space of four months from this day, or sooner if practicable.

In faith whereof, we the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this treaty, and have thereunto affixed our seals.

Done, in triplicate, at Ghent, the twenty-fourth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

GAMBIER. HENRY GOULBOURN, WILLIAM ADAMS,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, J A. BAYARD, H. CLAY, JONA. RUSSELL,

ALBERT GALLATIN,

Now, therefore, to the end that the said Treaty of Peace and Amity may be observed with good faith, on the part of the United States, I, James Madison, President as aforesaid, have caused the premises to be made public; and I do hereby enjoin all persons bearing office, civil or military, within the United States, and all others, citizens or inha-bitants thereof, or being within the same, faithfully to observe and fulfil the said Treaty and every clause and article thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the scal of the United States SEAL) to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my

Done at the City of Washington, this eighteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and of the sovereignty and independence of the United States the thirty ninth. JAMES MADISON.

By the President, JAMES MONROE, Acting Secretary of State.

> A LIST OF THE American NAVV,

STEEL'S LIST OF THE British NAVY.

For Sale at GEORGE SHAW's Store, and at this Office. -Price 12 1-2 Cents .-

Blank Bonds, Declarations on Bond, Appeal Bonds, & ComVOL LXXIII. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED JONAS GREEN, SHURGE-STREET, ANNAPOLIS. Three Dellars per JAMES MADISON, all and singular to whom thespresents shall dome, greeting; hereas a treaty of peace and amin ween the United States of Am and his Brisannic Majesty, wheel at Ghent on the 24th day cember, 1814, by plonipotentic respectively appointed for the pose, and the said treaty have my by and with the advice a sent of the Senare of the Unites, duly accepted, ratified a firmed, on the 17th day of Fery 1815; and ratified copies the having been exchanged agrees the tenor of the said treaty whim the words following, to with the words following, to with reaty of peace and ami the United States of America. the United States of America.

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Art. IV. Whereas it was stipulated by the second article in the treaty of peace, of one thousand seven hundred and eighty three, between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, that the boundary of the United States should comprehend all islands within twenty leagues of any part of the shores of the United States, and lying between lines to be drawn due east from the points where the aforesaid boundaries, between Nova-Scotia, on the one part, and East Florida on the other, shall respectively touch the bay of Fundy and the Atlantic ocean, excepting such islands as now are, or herstofore have been, within the limes of Nova Scotia. And whereas the several islands in the Bay of Passamaquoddy, which is part of the Bay of Fundy, and the island of Grand Meoan in the said Bay of Fundy, are claimed by the United States as being comprehended within their aforesaid boundaries, which said islands are claimed as belonging to his Britannic Majesty, as having been at the time of, and previous to, the aforesaid treaty of one thousand seven hundred and eighty three, within the limits of the province of Nova Scotia. In order, therefore, finally to decide upon these claims, it is agreed that they shall be referred to two commissioners to be appointed in the following manner, viz one commissioner shall be appointed by his Britamic Majesty, and one by the President of the U. States, by and with the advice & consent of the senate thereof; and the said two ing between lines to be drawn senate thereof; and the said two commissioners so appointed, shall be. sworn impartially to examine and decide upon the said claims according to such evidence as shall be laid tannic Majesty, and of the United States, respectively. The said commissioners shall meet at St. An. drews, in the province of New-Branswick, and shall have power to adjourn to such other place or places as they shall think fit. The said commissioners shall by a declaration or report under their hands and scals, decide to which of the two contracting parties the several islands aforesaid do respectively belong, in conformity with the true intent of the said treaty of peace of one thousand seven hundred and of one thousand seven hundred and eighty three. And if the said commissioners shall agree in their decision, both parties shall consider such decision as final and conclusive. It is further agreed, that in the event of the two commissioners differing upon all or any of the matters to referred to them, or to the event of both or either of the said commissioners returning or decliming, or willuly omitting, to acr as such they shall make, jointly or expansely, a reporter reports, as well to the government of his Britannic Majesty as to that of the U States, stading in detail the points on which they diller, as the grounds upon which they are supperive opalous have been horsed, or the grounds upon which they, or either of them, have so refused, declined, or omitted to act. And his Britannic Majesty, and the government of the United States, haveby agree to refer the report or reports of the said commissioners, to some friendly sovereign or state, to be then named for that purpose, and who shall be requested to decide on the differences which may be stated in the said veport or reports of the differences which may be stated in the report of one commissioner, together with the grounds upon which the other commissioner shall have refused, dealitied, or omitted toact, as the case may be. And if the somthe case may be. And if the som-

missioners so refusing, declining, or omitting to act, shall also wilfully omit to state the grounds upon which he has so done, in such manifold that the taid deatement may be referred to not freedly asserting or state, together with the report of such other commissioner, then are severeign or state shall decide at parts upon the said reportations. And his Britander on just and the government of the United scattering or state, the decision of some frees sy covereign or state, to be such and conclusive on all the matters as referred.

Art. V. Whereas neither that point of the high lands lying due north from the source of the river St. Croix, and designated in the former treaty of peace between the two powers, as the north west angle of Mova Scotia, now the north western-most head or Gounecticut river, has yet been ascertained; and whereas that part of the houndary whereas that part of the boundary line between the dominion of the source of the giver St. Croix, directly north to the above mentioned northwest angle of Nova Scotia, thence along the said highlands which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence, from those which fall into the atlantic ocean, to the north-westernmost head of Connecticut river, thence down along the middle of that river to the forty-fifth degree of north latitude; thence by a line due west on said latitude, until it strikes the river Iroquois, or Cataraguy, has not yet been surveyed : it is agreed, that for these several purposes, two commissioners shall be appointed, sworn and authorised, to act exactly in the manner directed with respect to those mentioned in the next preceding article, unless otherwise speci-fied in the present article. The said Commissioners shall meet at St. Andrew's, in the province of New Brunswick, and shall have power to adjourn to such other place or places as they shall think fit. The said Commissioners shall have power to ascertain and determine the points above mentioned, in conformity with the provisions of the said treaty of peace of one thousand seven hundred and eighty three, and shall cause the boundary aforesaid, from the source of the river St. Croix, to the river Iroquois, or Cataraguy, to be surveyed and mark-ed according to the said provisions. The said Commissioners shall make a map of the said boundary, and annex to it a declaration under their hands and seals, certifying it to be the true map of the said boundary, and particularizing the latitude and longitude of the north-west angle of Nova Scotia, of the north-western-most head of Connecticut river, and of such other points of the oper. And both parties to consider such map and declaration, as finally and conclusivein the event of the said two com-missioners differing, or both, or either of them, refusing or declining, or wilfully om tting to act, anch re-ports, declarations, or statements, shall be made by them, or either of them, and such reference to a friendly sovereign, or state, shall be made, in all respects, as in the latter part of the fourth article is contained, and in as full a manner as if the same was herein repeated.

Art. VI. Whereas by the former treaty of peace, that portion of the boundary of the United States from the point where the forty-fifth degree of north latitude atrikes the river Iroquois, or Gataraguy, to the lake Superior, was declared to be along the middle of said river into lake Ontario, shrough the middle of said lake, until it strikes the communication by water between that lake and lake Erie, thence along the middle of said communication into lake Erie, through the middle of said lake, until it arrives at the water communication into the lake Hiron, thence through the middle of said lake, until it arrives at the water communication into the lake Hiron, thence through the middle of said lake to the water communication between that lake and lake Superior: And whereas doubts have arisen what was the middle of said rivet, lakes and water communications, and whether certain ulands lying in the same were within the dominions of his Britannic majesty, or of the Li-States's In order therefore intally to decide these doubts, they shall be selected as two communicationers, to be

act exactly in the manner directed to act exactly in the manner directed with respect to thoses mentioned in the next preceding article, unless otherwise specified in this present article. The said Commissioners shall meet in the 1st instancest Albany, in the state of N. York & shall have power to adjourn to such other place of places as they shall think fit.—

The said Commissioners shall, by a report or declaration, under their hands and scals, designate the boundary through the said river, lakes, and water communications, & decide to which of the two contracting parties the several Islands, lying within said river, takes and water communications, do respectively belong, in conformity with the true intent of the said treaty of one thousand seven hundred and eighty three. And both parties agree to consider such designation and decision as final and conclusive. And by the event of the said two commissioners differing, be both, or either of them, refusing, declining, or wilfully omitting to act, such reports, declarations or statements, shall be made by them or either of them, and such reference to a friendly sovereign or state shall be made in all respects as in the latter part of the fourth article is contained, and in as full a manner as if the same was herein repeated.

Art. VII. It is further agreed that, the said two last mentioned commissioners, after they shall have executed the duties assigned to them in the preceding article, shall be, and they are hereby authorised, upon their oaths impartially to 6x and determine, according to the true intent of the said Treaty of Peape, of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, that part of the boundary between the domi-nions of the two powers, which extends from the water communication between lake Huron, and lake Saperior, to the most north western point of the Lake of the Woods, to decide to which of the two parties the several islands lying in the lakes, water communications, and rivers, forming the said boundary, do respectively belong, in conformity with the true intent of the said. Treaty of Peace, of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three; and to cause such parts of the said. boundary, as require it, to be surveyed and marked. The said Commissioners shall, by a report or declaration under their hands and seals, designate the boundary aforesaid, at their decision on the points thus referred to them, and particularize the latitude and longitude of the most northwestern point of the er parts of the said boundary as they may deem proper. And both parties agree to consider such designation and decision as final and conclusive. And, in the event of the said two Gommissioners differing. or both, or either of them refusing, declining, or wilfally omitting to act, such reports, declarations, or statements, shall be made by them, or either of them, and such refer-ence to a friendly sovereign or state, shall be made in all respects, as in the latter part of the fourth article is contained, and in as full a manner as if the same was herein repeated.

as if the same was herein repeated.

Art. VIII. The several boards of two commissioners mentioned listles four preceding articles, shall expectively have power to appoin a recreasy, and to employ such surveyors, or other persons as they shall judge no cersary. Duplicates of all their respective reports, declarations, and of their accounts, and of the journal of their proceedings, shall be delivered by them to the agents of this Britannie Majesty, and to the agents of the United States; who may be respectively Appointed and suthorized to making the business on behalf of their respectively Appointed and suthorized to making the business on behalf of their respectively appointed and suthorized to making the construction parties, such agreement heing to be sorted at the time of the exchange of the resident and the time of the exchange of the resident time of the exchange of the resident and the time of the exchange of the transfer of the piece of severy such commissioner respectively shall be supplied in the same norther affirmation, is do the same datter in the new commissioners also datter in the potential of the proceding articles which were in the potential of the proceding articles which were in the potential of the proceding articles which also four man proceding articles contained and of the four man proceding articles contained and plains the distinction of counting contained and of the four man proceding articles contained and plains the four man proceding articles contained and plains the four man proceding articles contained.

all grants of land and provides to the conconcerners of the party back party. Let be but such possession, about it is valid as it such plant or ideals best by their definion or declared, here about a see within the deditions stress party having that such posses-

Art. IX. The U. States of America engage to put an end immediately after the ratification of the present (reaty to hostilities with all the tribes or nations of Indians, with whom they may be at war at the time of such ratification I said forthwith to restore to such tribes or nations, rights, and privileges, which they may have snjeyed or been entitled to in 1811, previous to such hostilities: Provided always, That such tribes or nations shall agree to desist from all hostilities, against the U. S. of America, their citizens and subjects, upon the ratification of the present treaty being notified to such tribes or nations & shall so desist secordingly. And His Britannic Majesty engages, on his part, to put an end immediately after the ratification of the present treaty, to hostilities with all the tribes or nations of Indians with whom he may be at war at the time of such ratification, and forthwith to restore to such tribes or nations, respectively, all the possessions, rights, and privileges which they may have enjoyed or been entitled to, in 1811, previous to such bostilities? Provided always, That such tribes or nations shall agree to desist from all hostilities against His Britannic Majesty, and his sadjects, upon the ratification of the present treaty being notified to such tribes or nations, and shall so desist accordingly.

cordingly.

Art X. Whereas the traffic is slaves is irreconcilable with the principles of humanity and justice, and whereas both His Majesty and the U.S. are desirons of continuing their efforts to promote its entire abolition, it is hereby agreed that both the contracting parties, shall use their best endeavours to accomplish so desirable an object.

Art. XI. This treaty, when the same shall have been ratified on both sides, without alteration by either of the contracting parties, and the ratifications mutually exchanged, shall be binding on both parties, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington, in the space of four months from this day, or sooner if practicable.

In faith whereof, we the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this treaty, and have thereunto affixed our seals Done, in triplicate, at Ghent, the

Done, in triplicate, at Ghent, the twenty-fourth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

GAMBIER.

(L.S.) HENRY GOULBOURN, (L.S.) WILLIAM ADAMS, (L.S.) JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, (L.S.) J. A. BAYARD, (L.S.) H. CLAY, (L.S.) JONA. RUSSELL,

(L.s) ALBERT GALLATIN.

Now, therefore, to the end that the said Treaty of Peace and Amity may be observed with good faith, on the part of the United States, I, James Madison, President as aforesaid, have caused the premises to be made public; and I do hereby enjoin all persons bearing office, civil or military, within the United States, and all others, citizens or inhabitants thereof, or being within the same, faithfully to observe and faithfully to easied Treaty and every citizen and article thereof.

thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the scal of the United States (SEAL) to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand.

hand.
Done at the City of Washington,
this eighteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one
thousand eight hundred and
fifteen, and of the sovereignty
and independence of the United States the thorty ninth.
JAMES MADISON.

By the President,
JAMES MONROE,
Acting Secretary of State.

Come to the subscribers form on the lest of October, or the fire of Newspher last, two stray COWS, one is brindle, with no perceptible mark; the other is derived; with rech ser orogen and a hole in the right. The owner is requested to prove his property.

MARYLAND GAZETTE. ARRAPOLIS, THURSDAY, PER 23, 1815.

It is with no small degree of plea

sure, that we are able to lay helore our readers, a copy of the Treaty of Peace, as ratified by the British and American governments. As it telieves us from the distressing embarrasments of war, and enables every class of our citizens to return to their usual occupations, it is certainly advantageous; hut what commercial arrangements, what protection to trade, which it has been contended should be free as air, and cailer's rights, which should never be violated, will be made and established, it is impossible to say. Perhaps these subjects have been omitted with a view to wait the reault of the deliberations of the congress at Vignna. It is expected of this august assemblage, that a definition will be given and affixed to maritime rights, which will be obligatory on every commercial nation. On this subject a great variety of opinions exists, and it is one well worthy the great and enlightened body assembled to deliberate thereon. In the meantime, however, an arrangement will probably be made, which will unfold to commerce some of those prodigious advantages from which she has been shut out for many years. At all eventa, it must be a gratification to the majority of this people, that hostilities have terminated, for more can be done for their interest by a spirit of amity than by war. But what has government acquired by this contest? An heavy debt has Been incurred, and hundreds of individuals rotally ruined; and, as far as we are yet able to learn from any thing that has transpired, we shall not be placed in a better, if in as good a situation, as before the war. No-it was the expectation of many of the advocates of war, that our territory would have been extended by the conquest of Canada; that the sanctity of the flag should protect every thing, and every body that sailed under it. These sentiments being industriously inculeated, has been one prop to democracy, when she seemed ready to fall under the weight of a contest which she imprudently sought. What will now be the feelings of the people when they are called on to replenish the treasury out of the hard earnings of their industry which has been drained by an administration who can shew, them no equivalent obtained for all the sufferings the mution has been made to endure! These are ideas which will naturally reh on the minds of every man, when weighing by comparison the benefits and evils of a war which after nearly three years has at length terminated.

Illumination for Prace.

For the Maryland Gazette, ithin a few days past a general ps been spread over the coun-by the arrival of a tresty of

late the cost and the profit of this war; to consider whether what was promised by its authors has been performed, & what advantages have een gained by the nation to com neate for the sacrifices and privations which it has had to endu When this inquiry is seriously made, and the terms of this treaty examined, public indignation must thors of the war.

By the treaty we have lost much and have gained nothing; we lose the invaluable privilege of drying fish upon their banks; it may be said that this we could not demand and therefore our rulers are not to be blamed for not baving insisted upon it. But why could we not demand it?—It was secured to us by treaty, and was only lost by our own foolish and wicked act of de-

claring the war. But have we really gained nothing

Is the cause of "free trade and sailor's rights" abandoned? Is the conquest of Canada given up? Yes, abandoned, by us. Canada, which was to be conquered within six weeks after the declaration of the war, is not to be conquered at all; and if we are to believe the doctrine of administration itself, England's right to impress seamen on board of our merchant vessels is now recognized. How often were we told not only in the news-papers but in official communications, that a treaty of peace which did not explicitly disclaim on the part of England the right of impressment would be an acknowledgment of the right by us? Who has already forgotten that one treaty was rejected because the arrangement upon this subject was an informal one? How frequently have we been told, that although if the repeal of the orders in council had been known in time, war would not have been declared, because of the impressment of our seamen, yet, as it was declared, it could never cease until that subject was fully & satisfactorily adjusted? But the Court Gazette says, and of course it must be true, that "Republicans" ought to " rejoice"-And why? For that the men of your heart, those virtuous patriots whom you have cherished as the apple of your eyes have conducted you through a glorious contest, under every disadvantage, to an honourable peace with a powerful and arrogant enemy." What ! are the very men who but a few. short months since, were told to rejoice at the war, and who did rejorce at the war, now to rejoice just because the war is at an end? Are the same men who were told, and who were fools enough to believe, that the war must last until every thing contended for by administration was secured-that nothing but the most complete security against the most complete security against the impressment of our seamen, & something too which would put it out of the power of England to tamper with the Indians, ought to satisfy us, now to be insultingly told, that they are bound to rejoice, that the whole subject of controversy has been yielded up, that England yet claims, and when it suits her purpose will exercise the right of impressing seamen from on board of our vesseld i and us to the Indiana, that the baleful influence of that nation may still be exerted to let them loose upon our frontiers. The war was commenced because of the orders in council, and for redress of the wrongs thereby sustained by us; and yet in this "honourable" conclusion of it, not one word is said about those orders in council, or one cent of remuneration for the illegal seizure and condemnation of our vessels under them. But then, perhaps it may be said, that we have preserved our territory whole and entire, every our territory whole and entire, every our shall keep powerner of, and so terminated our "glorious struggle;" and such are the honoprable terms upon which the treaty has been obtained. We ourselves commence the war because of the orders in council; they were repealed by England before she had beard one syllable about the war, and we we chose to continue the war. Yes, and by the president and congress, and by state legislatures and townmeetings, it was resolved, that war must continue until free trade and sailor's rights were secured, of there aid not remain one drop of American blood in the land to fight for our vessels under them. But then,

Again, in justification of the law declaring war, we were told that England was already at war with us; that the detention of our seamen on board of her vessels was in fact waging a war against this nation. Now if this be so, what sort of peace have we got? We have made a treaty, but our impressed and enslaved scamen have not been sent home, and England has not disclaimed the right of impressing them. It follows, therefore, if the war-men have been right all along, that this treaty of perce is nothing more than a peace on one side; shall be at peace with England while that nation is left at full libe ty to continue the war on her as of old. More than this, the be found in the orders in count England repealed them about the time the war was declared, and may have revived them the day after the treaty of peace was signed.

But the nation will demand what one thing England has given up which belonged to her before the war, or what have, we gained by then surely those who made the was ought not to rejoice. If nothing then, let the men who voted for the war answer to their country and to their God, for the horrid waste of blood and treasure which it has produced. If we have cause to reoice at a peace obtained upon such terms, how ought we to execuate the men who plunged us into the Was the war necessary and just? Let the war-men answerif yea, then the peace is dishonourable, because every point in dispute between the two countries is by consent of parties left unsettled, and England is left at full liberty to revive her orders in council, press our seamen, and detain those now in her service. Is the peace, & upon the terms on which we have obtained it, a matter for joy? No war-man can answer yes, without at the same time acknowledging that this war, which he has so long supported, was unnecessary and unrighteous.

The friends of peace, however, have real cause for joy. They rewar is terminated, and that now the people will be at leisure to bring the cruel authors of it to an account. They rejoice that a stop is put to the effusion of human blood, and sincerely rejoice, that for the blood which has been shed, and the afflictions which the nation has endured, they are not responsible. They opposed the war in the commencement, and used every effort to arrest it in its progress. The bleed of their countrymen has not been shed by them. Without perceiving any advantage gained by the treaty of peace, they yet can rejoice, because they are sure that no possible good could have resulted from a continuance of the war; that with such men to conduct it, no treaty could be expected, which would be advantageous to America. They rejoice at the return of the peace, because they always were opposed to the war.

PEACE-MAN.

For the Maryland Gazette. But a few short months since, this was pronounced a most glorious, and just, and necessary war, and all who were opposed to a continuance of it were of course in the interest, if not in the pay of the enemy. The friends of peace were to be tarred and feathered, and occasionally to be mobbed too, just because they wished to be at peace; and we were confidently told, that so man could wish for peace and be a friend to his country, because no peace could be obtained without abandoning the points in country. ing the points in controversy to abandon them after declarity

can bleed in the land to light for | now,

made to agree to at town meetings. They may tell them all this, if they

On Tuesday the 14th, departed this life at West River Mr Jons Warning, or STEPHEN, by nature housest and benevolent; by habit industrious and queful, he lived respected, and had died lamented, by all who knew him.

THE PEACE.

A gentleman of New-York sent an express to Boston with the news of Peace, addressed to the editor of the Centinel. The following is an extract of a letter from Mr. Russell the editor, to him on this pleasing subject. Boston, Feb. 13, 1815.

" It is with great gratitude I ac-knowledge the receipt this morning, before 8 o'clock, of your important letter of Saturday. I lost not a mo-ment in issuing it, in a hand-bill, from my office, and communicating it to His Excellency the Governor, and the Legislature in session ; and sent it by express to Salem, and by prompt conveyance to Portsmouth. Portland, Plymouth, and in fact, to every commercial place. The effect of the news on the population here, cannot be described. It was electrical, and showed itself in ten thousand varied demonstrations of excessive joy and gratulation. The Com mander in Chief directed the military to parade and announce the tid ings by salutes and a general fen de joie; the Sciecimen ordered the bells to sound it for one hour. The streets were adorned with the colours of all nations, and the American and British flage were united with wreaths of laurel and emblems of Peace .-Every thing like business, and labor, was suspended. The Legislature immediately adjourned; and the windows and balconies of the houses were thronged with ladies, answering the cheers of the citizens by the waving of their hankerchiefs. The cartmen immediately formed a procession of sleighs, their hats de-corated with "PEACE," and their standards inscribed with the Olive. The peal of the bells, and the roar of artiflery and musketry continued through the day, and there are many houses illuminated.

If the expense of the express hadbeen as many thousand dollars as it was hundreds, it could have been instantly collected here."

From the R. Island American, Fe-PEACE! PEACE!! PEACE!!!
Now " Dangers troubled night departs,
"And the star of PEACE returns."

In felicitating our readers on the return of the "white-rob'd goddess" we feel a conviction that every heart beats in unison with our own. The spontaneous and tumultuous effusion of joy which burst upon us on the of joy which burst upon us on the receipt of the glad tidings of Peace, was instantaneously demonstrated by the ringing of balls, firing of cannon, and aplendid illuminations.—
How delightful the idea that this mania of joy will pervade the farthest verge of the American States, and that "the wide arch of our rais'd empire" is permanently securrais'd empire" is permanently secur-ed by the Key-Stone of Perce.

. It is expected that a general filu-mination will take place this even-ing; and it is recommended to the citizens to prepare themselves accordingly,

From the Poughkeepsie Herald, Feb. 15 VICTORY AND PRACE.

tering prospects of phace between the United States and Great Bri-

It appears from this Trenty entered into the war to on STATUS ANTE SELLUR! The have gained by the express pro-ons of the Treaty, where we a find this principle recognized to Free Trade and Sadora Ro-which we trust will forever her ter remain emancipated either h embargo on our part or foreign a they were formally put, by a lot of Mr. Monroe's pen, out of protection of the government. I improved plan of legislation, to ter into a war to obtain that we we had already possession of, was served for the suspices of Prof. Madison. What should we say private individual, who should a law with his neighbour for the pose of enjoying the property ready in his possession, and of wh he had the free, exclusive and und turbed use.

It would repay the labour to hi the President's proclamation of w and to note the points for which says we took up arms, and to a how comfortable they are abandon in the Treaty. Notwithstand-there is scarcely a division of on ion on the subject of peace, and only point at present between two contending parties is, wh shall express its joy in the strong terms. Some of the Democratic have maintained, that the Feder ists are not sincerely rejoiced att Peace, in support of which asset on they state the fact that they alw opposed the war. This is a men of logic worthy of Willia

We would ask our learned Se tary of War, what he thinks no the difference which he once madels tween the militia and the populatiof a country. We wish to hearth erudite expounder of the constitu on on sundry other important point He seems to have derived his tics from Lord Peter, in the Tak the Tub, who sturdily maintain that the words gold lace mest broom-stick.

Mr. Dallas's Bank seems akie political foot-ball between the P sident and Congress-it is kickede gularly back from one to the other and we much suspect that both se ties are by this time pretty well and of this pedestrian exercise. To bill to consecrate old rags into a consecrate culating medium has at length ceived its quietus, and our pape makers will now have cause to es

How must Mesars. Madison Monroe have felt (asks a correspondent) when they read the keen it buke and biting sarcasm on the gross improvidence, conveyed in concluding paragraph of Gen. Isd son's last official letter? The G son's last official letter? The General surely could have had nothing but their conduct in view, when remarked "where ever I commission a belief," (that the enemy habsendoned their enterprise) "he never occasion any telaxation the measures for resustance. In but see sensible, that the measure is the enemy are specific us, is not mere proper to provide them." It maxim of our Southern hero serves to be written in letter gold, and it is to be haped that advice I tecntains, will never be gotten by the present, or any futbralers of our country.

N. T. Spectator.

i and the weapons of rished. The cry of fraed on the nufetured earth sers of victory wave and of gradness in from our streets, an ean begins again to bri reath. Over this fue man ply, the geneal an aven have descended. ed son of summer for us all the riches

aned the year with hi d all things living are entecosness. Who is not felt the blessit art Even the infant, makes, unconsciously, ral joy, lifts his inno that heaven from wh ne all the hopes of e aged man, when he sufferings of for apt to say, with to non in the gospel, thy servant depart mine eyes have seen But there are other peral subjects of than ethron, which ought

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py our minds. In s hand of heaven, hi s of old, unto an by m which we may lon darkened world w d upwar to those aven is displaying its ages of the past, at re, are thronging ar serever we turn, th bieds of gratitude " Our first subject o this day, is for our has survived all ich threatened her

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ear even to the sava nd of his fathers ;-n of civilized ages tions of national w numents of nation on so human heart his country ever l castible, as they citizens of this c tions have preced ad of arts and arm ons have wreather ows the laurels e palms of victory stiny to which a encalled, no other rabared with her ories of former tin e moral splendour reles her. She ha ard the fortunes ce ; to preserve, sacred flame tha e world ; and, lik at watched the gr turn every way he aimst the foest of these were her due to she fulfilled the ry I rk, and ever bile sation after and her;—while the imperial hea te, and the pulse med to stand at from , she alone h

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Mesars. Madison

Telt (asks a correspon they read the keen !

ting sarcasm on the idence, conveyed into saragraph of Gen. Is ficial letter? The General have had nothing the inview, when where ever I commissioned in view, when where ever I commissioned in view.

where ever I comming." (that the enemy is heir enterprine) " is asion any relaxation rea for resurance. I sible, that the massint part opening us, it not to provide them." It opening in letters is to be hoped that the present, or any four

ord is over: the inigity are fairord is over: the inigity are fairor and the weapons of war have
rished. The cry of freedom bursts
on the sufettered earth; and the
series of victory wave it, all the
ple of beaven. Again, in every r of our own land, the soice and of gladness is heard, cheerful sounds of labour rise in from our streets, and the dark an begins again to brighten with sain. Over this busy scene of an joy, the genial influences of have descended. The unled son of summer has ripenfor us all the riches of the hart. The God of nature bath del things living are filled with entereshess. Who is there that is not felt the blessings of the set Even the infant, while he makes, unconsciously, of the geral joy, lifts his innocent hands that heaven from which he sees me all the hopes of man ; and aged man, when he remembers sufferings of former, years, apt to say, with the good old meon in the goapel, a Lord, now thy servant depart in peace, mine eyes have seen thy salvati-

But there are other, and more peral subjects of thankfuineer, my py our minds. In this solemn seem to be conducted by e hand of heaven, like the disciof old, unto an bigh mountain, n which we may look down upon darkened world we have left, unwar to those scenes where aven is displaying its glory. The ages of the past, and of the fure, are thronging around us; and perever we turn, there are new bjects of gratitude that arme be-

" Our first subject of thankfuliness this day, is for our country ; that has survived all the dangers ach threatened her ; that she has lailed the lofty daty to which the ear even to the savage heart is the nd of his fathers ;-dear to the citin of civilized ages are the inatinuments of national glory; but in so human heart did the claims his country ever fail so deep and e citizens of this country. Other tions have preceded her, in the id of arts and arms ;- Other na. ons have wreathed around their ows the laurels of science, and e palms of victory: But the high stiny to which she has of tate wealled, no other nation has crabared with her; and all the e moral splendour which now en-reles her. She has been called to sard the fortunes of the human ce ; to preserve, amid her waves, ice; to preserve, amid her waves, is sacred flame that was to relume to world; and, like the cherubim at watched the gates of paradise, turn every way her flaming sword ainst the foes of God and manifest were her duties, and nobly a she fulfilled them. Through every disastrous years hills cateon after pation sunk amount her;—while monarchs bear our imperial heads beceath the ke, and the pulse of moral nature seed to stand still in ignominous from the alone hath atood, insensed to stand still in ignominous from the alone hath atood, insensed to fear, and incapable of subtence. It is her hand, that, and a darkness of the storm, has still edistly pointed the road to libertit is her treasures which have othed every trembling people to armost far the combat—it sons (her althat sons!) who we rushed into the van of bardand free broke the appell that talyest the world; and, an these dense days, it is not commending to that his wakened the slumber, nathons of manifold, and sense more their plorious thereby constructing to that his wakened the slumber, nathons of manifold, and sense more their plorious thereby constructing to that his wakened the slumber, nathons of manifold, and next and now their plorious thereby constructing to the heir plorious thereby constructing the first plant is broken the sum of the plant is broken the plant in the plant is broken the sum of the plant is the plant in the plant is broken or generally the plant is broken to the plant in the plant is broken or generally the plant is the plant is plant in the plant in the p

with hands uplifted in praise, and eyes downcast in gratitude point is heliore the external throne that she hows her exclusions head, and cause her crown of glory upon the ground and calls her children to kneel along, with her, and to praise the Pather of Sature that he hat a sletted her to be the instrument of the mercy to making. These are around the world has no parallels. In the long line of her splendour, what hour is to be comno parallel. In the long line of her splendour, what hour is to be compared with this? Which of us does not bed comewhat of her glory to be reflected upon our own heads? And what British hears is there which does not pray that such may be ever has name and her character among manking ?"

EASTO (Md.) FEB. 19. BATTLE OF THE ICE WOUND. On Saulay evening the 5th day of February, 1815, a firmin schooner (as it atterwards appeared, a ten-der to the British ship Dauntless,) came in near to James' Island, and in the night sent a barge ashore, and took off from Moses Gochagan's farm seven sheep, and on their de-parture signified that they should come again the next day. On Monday morning the schooner returned to the ship, and in the evening came in again towards the island,-No-tice was given to Col. Jones, of the militia, who ordered some men to meet at different places, to be in read ness to march for Jame's Island; and in the mean time, directions were sent to Joseph Stewart to deliver out cartridges from a quantity which had been placed in his possession. Joseph Stewart set off for Jame's Point, with the cartridges intended to be distributed, and, on his arrival there, he found a collection of about twenty persons, (consisting of men and boys, and a few black persons.) The said Joseph Stewart, with the per-Point, and others who a terwards collected there remained to watch the movements of the enemy till about 9 o'clock at night. About dusk a barge came off from the schooner, but was apparently ore-vented by the ice from getting fear the shore.—They rowed round the edge of the ice, and after firing one or two maskets, which seemed intended as signals to the tender, they got off and returned to her. The party of citizens then went up to different houses in the neighbourhood, but most of them to Levin Saunders's, about a mile from the point. A watch, however, was kent subje of them during the n On Tuesday morning about suntise information was received that the tender was just within the mouth of Little Choptank, and that a cake of ice had drifted against her, and was forcing her against the ice which was attached to the shore. It was, h wever, concluded by most of the persons assembled at Saunders's, that there was but little chance of taking the achooner without cannon, and it was determined to send for one immediately to Cambridge. Upon this, a number of the parsons then collected went to their respecthen collected went to their respec-tive homes, but Joseph Stewart and others concluded to go down to the point, and see what might be done immediately. They hastened to the point, and found the tender, as above described affect between the body of the iterattached to the shore and the cake which had drifted in from the bay, and at about four hun-derd yards distance from the shore— They descried, too, a mans of ice, which had been formed at about one bundred and firty yards from the tender, by means of loose cakes Hosting into the mouth of the river, and accumulated by the force of the tode in such a manner us to present. and accumulated by the force of the cide in such a manner as to present a good breast work from whence the sends angles be attacked, if the party about he able to make their way to it upon the ice. The ice having been chawed and orden in different places, and atterwards joined together, to effect a passage to the desired spot, it was necessary to jump from one of the hard caken to another, and to avoid the shinner parts, which were upus to stop ob. Upon the proposal of Joseph Stewart and led on by must the persons whose frames are ambeted below, and there communiced a fire upon the tender. That as they arrived, the limits had got their anchor on their bow and lookened their sails

joseph Stewart and his party immediately mountable their prease work of ice, and the said Stewart commanded them to come off without their arms, in their barge, which they did, through an opening in the ice, and they were received into custody as providers, upon the ice, and were immediately marched ashore.

It appears that the enemy had on hard a (welve pound carronade, a swivel, seventuen muskets,, and six pistols, with a considerable supply of powder and balt, and numbered, officers and men nineteen male per-

officers and men nineteen male persons, a negro woman being also found

A list of persons engaged with the British tender, on the 7th of February 1815, so the fee mound, near James' Island, Dorchester county, as far as they are at present ascertained, or recollected.

Joseph Srewart, Moses Navy, William Geohigan, John Bell, Moses Geohagan, Robert Travers, Henry Travers, Daniel Travers, Matthias Travers, Hicks North, — Dove, Thomas Tolly, Joseph Cater. — Hooper, John Willoughby, James Hooper, — Roberts, John Tolly, Moses Simmonds, A. black man Moses Simmonds, A black man named -

JOSEPH STEWART. 13th Pebruary, 1815.

I do hereby certify and make known, that an Friday, the 10th Pebruary 1815, Mr. Joseph Stewart, of Dorchester county, a private in the militia of Dorchester county, delivered to me the following British Prisoners, captured by him and a small party of Citizens, residing on, and near James' Island, on board a tender to the British ship, Daunt-

Matt. Phibbs, Lieutenant and Commandant. James Gallaway, Midshipman.

Thomas Nichols, John Strachan, Thomas Reeviy, Issac Johnson, James Rawlin, James Smart, Tho-mas Martin, William Harrower, Peter Parker, and William Saunt-

ROYAL MARINES. William Bennet, Thomas Black-Abraham Travers, a black man

and a black woman, HENRY HASKINSS, Dep. Marshall for Dorchester county.

SEIRMISH WITH THE ENEMY. Extract of a fetter from Charles K. Bryan to Brig. Geo. P. Benson,

Hongar River. (Dorohester county,)? Hongar Hiver. (Dorohester county,)?

January 14th, 1815.

On the 12th inst, a British tender and barge came up the river as far as Lake's Cove, and got possession of six of our vessels; several of them were loaded and bound for Northly. Norrell, one of them had 80,000 feet of plank on board. This vessel having born atript of her sails by of plank on board. This vessel having how attipt of her sails by the owner, the enemy bent their own sails, in order so carry her off. Lt. Washington Lake went on hourd to know if the vessel could be rangound. The officer answered him, a if you will bring me 30 ballocks in a minuter, you shall have them, otherwise I will burn them. Lt. Lake then returned on shore, at which place from 15 to 50 brase militramen were collected with their arms and ammunition; by this time two of the vessels were fired by the enemy. Lt. Lake and Quarter-master Robert Hart with the aforesaid in little communicate him the aforesaid in little communicate him they drove them off—the enemy leaving their sails bent to the master with a great hat also belied them, the militie billowed them in their canoes and in their amounts in their amounts gave out, without the loss of a man billed or wounded a they then recurred and exting their amounts of a man billed or wounded a they then recurred and exting their amounts of a man billed or wounded a they then recurred and exting their amounts of a man billed or wounded a they then recurred and exting their factors of a man billed or wounded a they then recurred and exting their factors.

return with a stronger factor and success in destroying the whole of the vessels in fronger fliver, which is estimated at from 80 to 100,000 dollars, sent an express up to me to go down immediately with my artillery to their assistance; I started the same evening with one of my guas, and reached the bead of Hongar River about midnight. The next day I was informed the enemy had left the river. On Saturday about 9 o'clock at might I received an express from Samuel Keene, Jun. that between sun-set and tark the tender and barge had drop't auchor close in the mouth of Slaughter creek, (no doubt for the putpose of burning the vessels there.) Maj Keene and myself started immediately with the artillery and reached the place about 11 at night, about 25 men were collected when we arrived there. In the marking we repaired to the shore and gave her five shots which were not returned the weather being so unfavourable, blowing, rainbeing so unfavourable, blowing, raining and mowing, that we returned with the gun to the house ; shout 12 o clock she weighed her anchors at which time we returned to the shore with our gun, she hoisted up her foresail and have round her broadside, we did suppose to commence a fire upon us, but as she were without firing we gave her another shot, and off she went a few minutes before the snow storm came on towards the ship which lay off the Patusent—we think she could not possibly have stood the storm with the barge astern, as nothing of her could be seen the next morning she probably went ashore down the Bay, or foundered. Your's with much respect, CHARLES K. BRYAN.

SOME OF THE EFFECTS OF THE NEWS OF PEACE.

In yearerday's paper we gave a rapid sketch of the effects of war: to day we give one of the effects of the prospect of peace even before ratification. Our markets of every kind experienced a sudden and to many a shocking change—Sugar for instance fell from 26 dolls, per cwt. to 12 50. Tes, which sold at purchased at i. Specie which had got up to the enormous rate of 22 per cent premium dropt down to two. The article, in particular of I'm fell from the height of \$ 80 the box to 25—Six per cents rose from 76 to 86, 10 per cent, and Treasury notes rose from 92 to 98 per cent. This difference between the two kinds of stock is owing to the interest being the same on both. while the price of the former is much less to the holder. That is, the holder of the former receives 6 per cent, on 4 100, which costs him but 80, while the holder of the latter receives the same interest, but the principal costs him 96-Bank stock rose generally from five to ten per cent. Sailer's rights beat time to the sound of the hammer at every wharf, and free trade looked briskly up; no longer did it live in toasts alone. On the other hand waggons creaked their dying aroam on their dry atle trees. Ships swarm in the columns of our friends hang & Torner and glinten in a row, in Crooks & Butler's; even a few from some friendly band, here and there adorn the Evening Post, and help to make up a show.— We and belp to make up a show.—We are grateful for what we have received—It is really wondered to sen the change produced in a few hours in the city of New York. In no place has the war been more felt nor proved more disastrates, putting the back, in our growth at least, ten years; and no place in the United States will more experience the reviving blessings of a peace. Let us he grateful to that mercital providence who has kindly interposed for our relief and delivered to from all our fears. ner feart.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphens court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Saturday the eighteenth March, all the personal property of Ames Smith, late of Anne-Arundel county, decembed.

At Elk Ridge Landing, consisting of horses, cattle and hogs, together with a variety of household furniture. The terms of sale, are six months credit for all sums over twenty dollars, under that sum the cash to be paid, bond and security with interest from the day of sale, will be required for all sums over twenty dollars, the sale will commence on the above day at 11 o'clock.

Tablesophat M Cauley, Admr.

Feb. 23, 1815.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery, will be sold, on Monday the 27th day of Murch next, at pub-lic sale, at Benedict, in Charles

A number of mulatto Beys and Girls, from 7 to 20 years of age . They will be sold , for life, or a term of years, so as to suit purchasers.

Terms of sale will be made known

on the day of sale

Henry G. S. Key, Trustes.

Pen. 23, 1815.
The editors of the Federal Republi-

can will insert this advertisement their country paper until the day of mile

NOTICE.

Taken up adrift off Point Lock out, on the 9th inst a new schooner, about 50 tone burthen, flushed dock, varnish bottom, the cabin unfinished—name Sea Flower, of Oxford. This reasel had been in possession of the British, and abandoned by them. The owner may have her again, on proving property and paving charges by applying to Jeremich Underwood, Bowley's Wharf—Baltimore.

Public Sale.

In pursuance of an order from the phans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at Public Auction on Thursday, the 2d day of March next, at 11 o'clock, at the coach house of the late Nicholas Carrell, Esq. nouse of the late Nicholas Carroll, Esq. in the city of Annapolis, one coacy and harness, one Jersey Wagon and one charies. Terms made known at the time of sale.

M. C. Carroll, Adm'r.

of N. Carroll.

Peb. 16.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscribers will expose to public sale, on Friday 24th Feb. inst. if fair, if aubscribers will expose to public sale, on Freday 24th Feb. inst. if fair, if not the next fair day, at the late dwelting of Staphen Beard, sen, late of Anne-Arundel county deceased. A part of the personal property of sain deceased, nonsisting of Horses, Hogs. Sheep, Cattle. Hauschold and Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Utemile, a quantity of excellent Gider, and a ther articles. A credit of six months will be given for all same over twenty dollars, under that sum the cosh to be paid. Saie to commence at 11 o'clock.

Stephen Beard. Ex. To.

Feb. 9, 1815.

Maryland, Princy George's County. I hereby cartify that on this tax day of January 1815. Edward B. Calvery brought before me the subariber, sa un astray, transpassing on his engineers. A height Bay Mure, ubout five years old, eather more than fourteen hands high in percuivable firand, but she has a small stee in her forchead, with a streak of while down her face, and a while sup on her new, her off hind foot white, and without shoes.

Given under my hand and seal the day and was above written.

Kichard it fires.

The graph of the above pare is desired to bount. From property, pay charges, and take her without Aley, P. Louise.

Stom Aley, P. Louise.

ontains, will never she present, or any futor country.

N. T. Spectator

on's Phil she of the li
last week, while a sadelphia gentlemen of
the Dalawere, a traup on theires, contain is infant, four days
capt up in warm the
person who hest got
was determined to
different the company

#### THE STORY OF A PRENCH CONSCRIPT.

ahanra British Georgies their is following description of a French script, a basket maker by trade, who had been made captive by the British arms, and was held a prison or a long time in Scotland. The young man of our country, who have been threatened with a similar conscription, will read it with interest "Once I baheld a captive, whom the

Had made an inmate of the prison-Cheering with wicker work (that al-

To him a sort of play) his dreary I saked his story, in my native tongue, (Long use had made it casy as his own). He answered thus :—Before these wars

I dwelt upon the willowy banks of I married one who, from my boyish

Had been my playmate. One morn -Pli ne'er forget!

While husy choosing out the pretties To wirp a cradle for our child unborn We heard the tidings that a Conscript

Had fallen on me; it came like a death-The mother perished, but the babe sur-vived;

And, ere my parting day, his rocking I made complete, and saw him sleep

ing smile; The smile that played upon the cheek

Who lay clay cold. Alas! the hour soon came That fore'd my fettered arms to quit

And whether now he lives to deck with The sod upon his mother's grave, or

Beneath it by her side, I ne'er could learn;
I think he's gone; and now I only wish
For liberty and home, that I may see,
And stretch invests and die upon that grave."

#### General Jackson. Some notice of the life and cha-

racter of Gen. Jackson will be desirable at this time to the readers of your columns-The distinguished post he at present occupies, the hobrought the Creek war to a termination, the unexampled enthusiasm which he has instilled into his army in defence of the nation-and confidence which he every where obtained through this vast country, has excited much curiosity, on the part of the public, to become more intimately acquainted with him. The writer of the Grisis will grathy as in his power, this anxiety for information concerning a man whose life will constitute, and has constiin the history of our country. Gen. Andrew Jackson was, as I am told, born in N. Carolina where he received a liberal education, and at an earlaw. He was esteemed eminent in is profession—His speeches at the were always considered nervous od admired for the perspicuity of he style ; he was pointed out to he, in Knoxville, as an elegant scholar. In early life he was poor, his industry soon made him rich; generous and barve in his disposition, he was esteemed by all who knew himand his influence soon became ex-Agnetive ; he was elected a member of the Tennessee Convention, and had the Tennessee Convention, and had a large share in the formation of the constitution of the state. On the admission of Tennessee into the union as a sister state, he was elected to the House of Reptesentatives, from which he was supsequent by transferred by the Tennessee Legislature to the Senate of the U. S. This last station he occupied until he was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of Law and Equity of Tennessee, which has named office he held for several years. On giving up this appointment, which he filled with honour to himself and udvantage to his country—the turned his attention to the military art and some tops to the rank of Major General of militia. In the capacity of an officer at the head of an army, comment is unnecessary; he has appeared and yet appears covered with that yet he had of an army, the line is such which he has been done to the rank of Major General of militia in the capacity of an officer at the head of an army, comment is unnecessary; he has appeared and yet appears covered with the line of the passon results and the line of a sarge share in the formation of the

quite the contrary—It is true he sports not with the scalings of others and no one is permitted to wound his with impunity; but then he is gay, communicative and liberal, and the more you get acquainted with him, the more you admire and in-deed love him. To be a patriot, a soldier and a gentleman, is sufficient to secure the inviolable friendship of this highly distinguished citi-

To the poor he is liberal, to the unfortunate charitable, to she hum-blest private he is mild and tender, to the base and disaffected to hi country stern and unbending, and yer just. He is now abouty fiftyfive, but he has a juvenality of ap-pearance that would make him ten years younger. The General is married, but has no children. If in the field and at the head of armies in battle, we admire the dauntless sol. dier ; we love the man who at home, and in retirement, is hospitable and friendly, and in this particular the General is pre-eminently conspicu-

Author of the Crisis. General Coffee is a native of Nottoway county, Virginia. nond Enquirer.

#### THE DIVINING ROD.

The art of the divining rod or magic wand, has been in practice for several centuries. It had its origin in Germany, but by whom is uncertain. It was used at first in Europe for the purpose of finding metals and minerals, and afterwards in France was even employed by impostors for the discovery of stolen property, and to identify characters guilty of crimes. Until within these few years, it was always considered as an art similar to that of annial magnetism, founded on error and deception-but from series of experiments which have been made and repeated by some of the first experimental philosophers. in France, the art of the divining rod now begins to assume a scientific form, and the laws by which it is directed are ascertained with nearly. the same accuracy as those of electricity and galvanism. The uses to which it may be applied, are perhaps even more extensive than those of the two other sciences, and in this country particularly, it is capable of being rendered extremely advantageous.

The following are the results o experiments which have been made: 1st. A single twig of any tree, whatever, when newly cut, will dior degrees from its proper position when brought directly over or in the immediate vicinity of any conduct ing aubatance, such as metals or water. But the best conductors for electricity and galvanism, are not the best for the divining rod. Water is found to be more powerful than any of the metals & salt water still more powful than fresh. The degree of attraction also depends considerably upon the substance interposed between the conductor and the divin-

ing rod.
2d. Although a twig from any tree will prove the experiment; yet some trees are found to answer much better than others; the hazel, the peach and the cherry, are said to be superior in this respect. A forked twig will also diverge more powerfully than a single twig.

3d. If the twig be suspended by

an electric, or an immediate contact with an electric, no divergency will

take place.
4th. The angle of divergency 4th. The angle of divergency depends in a great messare upon the nature of the conductor which is used. The human body is found to produce a greater degree of divergency than any other substance, and the bodies of some individuals, produce the effect in a most surprising degree, while in other individuals the action is scarcely perceptible. The effect is also found to vary with the state of the system. What appears most surprising is, that in the same individual the greater the state of debility, the greater the slate of debility, the greater the affect produced. If the skin of the human body be moistened, particularly those parts in immediate contact with the divining rod, the effect is much increased. Salt water or a weak solution at the muristic acid, has been found to be the heat fluid for this present.

the The most energial in the using the divining rod, is no long:

The operator to be bare for in making the experiment, and

ter, or such a solution of the such that it is a fire and the such that the twig may rest in a direction nearly paymenticular to the direction nearly perpendicular to the horizon, having the cut extremity upwards. The operator holding the twig carefully in this position, walks slowly forwards, and so soon as he approaches any subterraneous water or martification. water or metal/not more thun twenthe twig begins to turn or hend for-ward. If the metal or water be but a few feet below the surface of the earth, the twig turns entirely over with the cut extremity pointing to-

The same effect will take place with many individuals without being barefooted, or without having their skins moistened; but if the above precautions be taken, the experiment will succeed with every

6. If the operator in making the experiment has silk stockings or uses silk gloves, no effect will be produ-

The divining rod has been practised in the western country for many years with the greatest success in the finding of water, and there are several gentlemen of the first respectability in Kentucky, & whose veracity is unquestionable, with whom the experiment invariably succeeds. There are also two gentlemen in Richmond, who are well known would never attempt to impose upon the public equally dex-terous in the use of it. These are the Rev. John D. Blair and Mr. Jno. Foster. The latter I have seen myself make the experiment.

The European theory to explain the phenomena of the divining rod is briefly this. The conductor, when ther water or metal, is supposed to form with the superincumbent earth and the fluids of the human body a galvanic circle, and the more per-fect this circle is, so much the more powerful will be the action of the divining rod.

Thus what was regarded only few years ago as a deception practised by impostors and the credulous, is now cultivated, improved and made the study of men of science. Petersburg Courier.

### LOTTERY PUFFS. A friend having taken the trouble

impartially to analyze the particles composing one of these public nuis-ances, finds the following to be the result of his labours; he has added verge a certain number of minutes ting of every man of sense.

Folly	50
Falsehood	13.1.2
Truth	00
Deceit	13 1-2
Wite	00
Sense	00
Benefit	01
Injury	09
Respectability	00
Prose	01
Verse	01
Profit	01
Learning .	.00
Ignorance	10
12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 1	(F. 1985) &
	100
T.	S. Gazente.
CANCEL AND PROPERTY OF PERSONS ASSESSMENT ASSESSMENT ASSESSMENT ASSESSMENT ASSESSMENT ASSESSMENT ASSESSMENT AS	AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF

Sheriff's Sale.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Anne-Arundel county court (returnable to April torm) and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Monday the 27th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the city tavern, (for cash) a variety of household and latchen furniture, consisting of beds, chairs, tables, carpets and carpetting pots, kettles, and other valuable articles too tedious to enumerate. Also six young and healthy negroes, and a stagenand two horses. The above is take as the property of Issae Parker, and will be sold to satisfy a slabt due William Brewer.

Solomon Groves, Seriff at Cy. Aunapolis, Fabr. 16.

Public Sale

coal. He is a rough shiemaker such took away with him his tools. Who ever brings home the said begre or encure him so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward with all reasonable charges.

Behjomen Harmood, of Rd. A County, South River. Next, near Amapalis.
N. B. It is supposed the above negroman may have gone to Montgomery county, where his mother lives with a Mrs Murray, near Montgomery Court House, and may have a pass. B H. December 1.

Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the state of Maryland's high court of chancery, on Friday the 24th day of February next, at 12 o'clock, and on the pre-misse, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, the subscriber will expe to sale to the highest bidder,

of Nathan Hoghes, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, consisting of a tract or parel of a tract or parel of land lying in the said county, called and known by the name of "Cains," and containing 1181 acres. The improvements on this land are a good comfortable dwelling house, and several out houses; and the land itself well adapted to the growth of tobacca, corn, and all kinds of small grain. It is well watered and timberedand lies within three miles of Pig Point.

The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers shall give bood, with good security, to the subscriber, for the payment of the purchase money with interest, within twelve months from the day of sale, and on the ratification of the sale by the chancellor, and All the Real Estate

from the day of sale, and on the ratifi-cation of the sale by the chancellor, and on the payment of the whole purchase money, (and not before) the subscriber is authorised to convey the land to the purchaser, and his heirs, free, clear and discharged from all claims of the heirs at law, of the said Nathan Hughes, or those claiming by, from, or under them. Leonard Gary, Trustee.

N. B. The creditors of the said Na than Hughes, deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereof, to the register of the chancery court, within six months from the day of sale.

3 y order of the court, L. Gary, Trustee. Peb. 9, 1815.

Will be Sold.

On Friday the 3d March next, part of the personal estate of Mrs. Mary Watson, deceased, at her late residence, consisting of stock of all kinds, house hold and kitchen furniture, plantation utensils, &c. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

Charles Watson, Executor.

NOTICE.

This is to give notice, that the sub-scribers have obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal state of Stephen Beard, sen, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, and all those indebted are requested to make immediate payment. make immediate payment.

3 X Stephen Beard, Ex'rs. February 9, 1815, 3w

This is to give notice,

That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Ante-Arendel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Tucker, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in, leadly authenticated, and those indebted requested to make immediate payment. Soil Tucker, Admr. Pebrukry 1818.

Notice is hereby given, THAT I shall apply to the next April court of Pripes George's County, for he benefit of the benefit him, to recase me from debts which I am unable a pay.

will appear by considering the larly gloomy situation of our of when Marion commenced his

Gen. Lincoln was captured at Chiton, and another under Gen Gain ton, and another under Gen Gains cent to pieces at Camden, whose the division under General sumpter completely surprized, and that me Beaufort entirely massacred; who such a run of horrible blunders disasters, the last spark of liberty are ed to be extinguished in the South States, and multitudes of frightened tizens thought of uothing but gen Bretish protections—then it was that dark and hopeless state if cause, that Marion came forth a stead of floating with the noward bodown the stream of despair, he upon the wings of gentus and resignant the cloud of war, and like eagle of Heaven, seemed to rejoice eagle of Heaven, seemed to rejoks the darkening storm. Tis known many of his countrymennow in con that at this awful criais he had but ty men! with only two rounds of po der and ball I and thirty awords? I yet, with this slender stake be play the game of war with such astonia skill, that in five weeks he gave the skill, that in five weeks he gave the
nemy as many signal overthrows—
tous were captured—tories dispensively, reanimated crowds flocked to
standard, and battles were foughts
larger scale, and with a success of
ultimately accomplished his great to
the liberty and glory of his county.
In short, it is hoped that the re
will find in the Life of Marion, arise
semblage of that moral and mills
herotem which, while it charms
hearts, has an admirable tendons

herotem which, while it charms hearts, has an admirable tendent multiply in our land; virtuous year soldiers of sentiment, and and partizen officers!

This interesting work, in one result of near SOO pages, neatly printed bound, and to be delivered to solve bere for one dellar.

M. L. Weems, author of the "I of Washington" is now receiving a scriptions for the "Life of More "There is no reading so proper American youth, as the biograph of American worthies,"—Geo. Washington. Jan. 25.

Wood Cutter wante The subscriber wants to hire, for present year, a Negro Man who good hand at cutting wood. For an one liberal wages will be given Jan. 12, 1815.

Notice is Hereby Gi Notice is Hereby Green of Anna Adel county will must at the city of majoris on the third Munday in Broest, for the purpose of cetting adjusting all claims against the county for the year 1818, and also settling and adjusting the acceptant is supervisors of the public randate impactors of the public respective warehous in the site.

By Order,

February 16. 25st 16

A LIST OF THE

American NAVX,

STRUL'S LIST OF TW British NAVI iale at Gronge Snaw and artifu Officer

Blank Bonds, D

JONAS GREEN,

BAVE BSCAPED RUNET Description of a Peace of Logland has been received with my inexpressible. In different of the country, it has been affected by ringing of bella, firm amon, illuminations, &c. &c. &c. losses are not trifling; but as have escaped ruin, it becomes to rejoice on this occasion. We happy, therefore, to learn that rulet gratitude for the signal decrance of Almighty God from the confliction. of perdition into which our were hastening us, will be fested by a general illumingin this Borough, to-morrow

tal Washington. & Honorable in all Respects."

est any of our readers shoul to delective optics, we present the following translation of treaty, which appears not so arly on the first perusal. The first article of the treat plates that England shall restor property captured during the

he second acknowledges the Orders in Gonneil were revoke

The third agrees that Englan il pay us the expenses of co-

he fourth engages to bring the fathers, brothers, sons, tons, and acquaintance destroy the sword and sickness in

erican army. The fifth stipulates that Jo shall renounce forever, and

The sixth gives us the " Canad va Scotta, and East Fleric Montreal or Heaven" for their The seventh, running round, rdets of creation, gives bonor of paying several c opers to undertake the un nt business of map-making.

The eighth compels us to adish on English ground, an ada to the English possession dis. Thus is a full and Indian

ath, diatress, stagnation of the distriction of public re dan "apprenticeship of miss o trash in the eyes of some in comparison to those flow our and profit which the wall oduced.

induced.
The tenth declares, that, Many, Gallatin, and Russell, "a mily in Flanders," that the last "parturient mountain rought forth no "manipulent

The tenth sinems positively into and Jay's creaty are able in compertant to the second people to shot their throw away their spectable toglare that this way is the all tiples hopocable, hopocable in all respectable them; the givens of the determinant of the de

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### AND POLITICAL INVESTIGENCER.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1818.

JONAS GREEN

DAVE ESCAPED RUN Entracoccusion of a Peace England has been received with y inexpressible. In different of the country, it has her firsted by ringing of bells, firing mon, illuminations, &c. hec. &c. losses are not trifling; but as have escaped ruin, it becomes to rejoice on this occasion. We happy, therefore, to learn that rulet gratitude for the signal detained of Almighty God from the signal decision of perdition into which our harmonic of the services with the services of the s rs were hastening us, will be nifested by a general illuminain this Borough, to-morrow tal Washington.

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fourth engages to bring to the fathers, brothers, sons, rethe sword and sickness in the

erican army. The fifth stipulates that John I shall renounce forever, and a latter, the practice of impress-

The sixth gives us the " Canadas thout the trouble of going to Montreal or Heaven" for them.
The seventh, running round the richs of creation, gives us a bonor of paying several comescopers to undertake the impor-

ot business of map-making.
The sighth compels us to dry selfsh on English ground, and to see to the English possessions in dia. This is a full and Indian ar-

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The math declares that caxation, ath, distress, stagnation of busines, description of public credit, d an "apprenticeship of minery," e trash in the eyes of some paos, in comparison to those floods of sor and profit which the war has oduced.

The tenth declares, that Massra, Gallatia, and Russell, "swore tribly is Flanders," that the Madsian "parturient mountain" has

"perturient mountain" has forth no "manipulent abor-

The centh attirms positively, that entoric and lay's creaty are examined in comparison to the pre-

The elevench, and teat, calls on good peoples to shot their eyes three away their spectacies, and declare that shot was in "houses " "highly honorable," and

ne " SATISPACTO AGAINST IM And whereas the have not appealed to smuch as the declanade John Hall repeal the Orders of Council, testind his paper block-des, and discontinue, by a artisfac-ory atipulation, the horrid practice of impressment: And whereas we now see, even without an illumina-tion, the great advantages we have brained for the taxes on lands-ouses—stills—boilers—carriages-icenses—sales at auction—refined licenses—sales at auction—refined sogar—stamps—postage—gold and silver watches—iron castings—nails—candles—hats—paper—cards—saddles—hats—paper—cards—saddles—bridles—boots—heer—ale—porter—tobacco—anuff—leather, &c. &c. &c. And whereas the areaty is happily atlent on the subject of the Fisheries, thereby not compelling us to catch cod fish in those cold regions: And whereas the death of thousands, the debt of between one and two hundred miles between one and two hundred mil-lions of dollars, the demoralization of society, the distress of the coun-try, the enlistment of minors, the attempt at conscription, the pros-tration of public oxedit, the capture of Washington, and the devisions of tration of public dredit, the capture of Washington, and the divisions of the country, are trilled in comparison to a reselection, and the foregoing unparalleled advantages obtained by our honorable men by this honourable were Now, THEREFORE, I. THINKS-I TO-MYSELF, President of the 6257, exclusive patriot of the United States, and futures commissions of our newly accounted to the country of our newly account of the United States, and future commander of our newly ac-Nova Scotia, and East Florida, do manding all and singular the 6257 to rejuice—that a strinfactory stipula-tion of ainst impressment has been made. Democratics, rejoice—You have ob-tained all the objects for which you went to war. Federalists rejoice— We have a treaty bight henoura-ble," considering the character of our rulers who have authorised and ratified it. Americans, one and all rejoice—We have escaped total ruin—Therefore, illuminate your houses, your barns, and your outhouses, your barns, and your out-houses, for forty days, and forty nights, without intermission, and the tax on candles is hereby repeal-

> In testimony whereof, I have caused my seal to be affixed to these presents, and have signed the same with my hand.
> Done, in my Elbow
> Chair, in the month and THINKS I. TO-MYSELF.

By the President, JAMES CONSCRIPTION. Acting Secretary of State.

COURT OF ENQUIRY.

The Court of Enquery ordered to examine into and to report upon the conduct of Brig Gen. Wispen, so far as it is connected with the capture and destruction of the city of Washington.

of Washington in August 1814, unanimously submit the following as the result of their investigations. The court with great attention and much labour have persent the numerous papers and documents referred to them, from whenes they collect; that Brigadier General Winder was appointed to the command of the 10th Military Districts of which Washington was a part, ad of the 10th Military District, which I Washington was a part, the second of July 1814; that nediately thereafter he took eventually in the power to put that reict into a proper abute of dece: that from the period when it grounded apprehensions were resined that the enemy meditated attack upon the capital, his relong were great and unremitations when Atth of August, 1814, they are could be battle of Bissishers was fought, about a or proper all of whom excepting themerical, were tallitary; that he illd not collect much more than

mencement; that from the uncertainty whether Baltimore, the City
of Washington, or Fort Washings
ton, would be selected as the point
of attack, it was necessary that
Brigadier General Winder's
troops should frequently change
their positions, owing to which and
alarms causelessly excited in the
night of the \$3d of August, they
were all much farigued and many of
them nearly exhausted at the time
when the hostile army was trossing
the bridge at Bindensburg—that the the bridge at Bladenshurg—that the officers commanding the troops were generally unknown to Gen. Winder, and but a very small number of them had enjoyed the benefit of military instruction or experience.

common with their fellow citizens lament, deeply lament, the capture of the capital, and they regard with no ordinary indignation the spolistion of its edifices, those public and there are now seven in monuments of art and science, all sels of war which con ways deemed sacred by a brave and troops into this harbor." generous foe; but, amidst these mingled and conflicting sensations, they nevertheless feel it to be their duty to separate the individual from the calamicies surrounding him, and to declare that to the officer, upon whose conduct they are to determine, no sensure is attributable.

On the contrary, when they take into consideration the complicated difficulties and embarrasaments under which he laboured, they are of opinion, notwithstanding the result, that he is estitled to no little commendation; before the action he exhibited industry, zeal and talent, and during its continuance a coolness, a promptitude and a personal valor, highly honorable to himself and worthy of a better fate.

The Court adjourned sine die. . W SCOTT, Major General & President. Attest,

G. L. NICHOLAS. Lieutenant & Recordet.

RELATIONS WITH ALGIERS.

The following report, yesterday transmitted to the House by the President of the United States, was read.

. The acting Secretary of State. to whom was referred the resolution sident of the United States to cause to be laid before that house such information as he shall deem necessary to be communicated touching the state of relations existing between the United States and the Barbary Powers, has the honor to state, that, recording to the latest accounts from Morocco, Tunis and Tripoli, our relations with those powers remained upon their former footing, nor is there any particular reason to believe that any change has since taken place.

It will appear by the documents recompanying the message of the President to Congress on the 17th November, 1812, that the Dey of Algiers had, violently, and without just cause, obliged the Consul of the United States and all American citisens then in Algiers, to leave that place, in a manuer highly offensive to their country and injurious to themselves, and in violation of the treaty then subsisting between the two nations. It appears, moreover, that he exacted from the Consul, under pain of immediate imprisonment, a large aum of money, to which he had no claim but what originated

in his own injustice. These sols of violence and outrage have been followed by the cap-ture of, at least, one American ves-sel, and by the seigure of an Ame-rican citizen on based a neutral vesrican citizen on board a neutral vesscl. The unfortunate persons, thus, captured, are yet held in captivity, with the exception of two of them, who had been ransomed. Every cifort to obtain the release of the 2there has proved absentive; and there is some reason to believe that they are held by the Dev as a means by which he calculates to extort from the United States a degrading trea-

IAS, MONROE. Department of State,

der way immediately, and put to sea

A letter from Hayanna, dated Rebruary 10, gives the following as the British account of the affair at

New Orleans:

"Before this reaches you, you will have heard of the attack on N. Orleans by the English, with about 15,000 men.

They were repulsed with the loss of their principal Generals and \$900 mes. A great number of offcers, some of them wounded, have arrived here from the expedition ; and there are now seven British ves-sels of war which convoyed the

DIED,
Yesterday mouning, between 9 & 10 o'clock, after a very few days illness. Rosgar Fulron, Esq.
Mr. F. was aged about 48 years, and has been sick for ten days, of a

complication of disorders arising principally from exposure to the weather at this Season, in the pursuit of objects which were calculated to increase the national greatness-These objects were Steam Vessels of war, and a safe and cer-tain method of submarine explosion; the first is happily so far completed in the Steam Frigate Fulton the First, that she may be finished by other hands; the other although success was (as he thought) within his grasp, may by his death be never accomplished, but those great improvements in Steam Vessels of War, which he so confidently predicted to his friends, can never for the want of his genius he realized.

Mr. Falton's loss is considered the greatest the U. States has sustained since the death of General Hamilton, and is the only loss for which the public has no indemnity. Politicians, Historians, Poets, &c. are found throughout the U. States, and readily succeed to each other, but there is no person who will sucof the House of Representatives of | ceed to Mr. F's, genius as a mechane capable of prosecuting those schemes which he has left in

an unfinished state. Mr. F. has immortalized his memory by the invention of Sterm Boats as they are now in use, but that invention is considered far short of what he would have accomplished, had it pleased Heaven to have spared his life for a few years

In his person Mr. F. was tall and slender, was liberal and patriotic in his views to an extent rarely, seen; was a gentleman in manners, studious in his habits, and unceasingly engaged in inventive mechanica pursuits, by which science and his country were to be benefitted. He has left a widow and 4 infant children to lament his loss.

NEW TORK PER. 22. Arrived, the sloop Margaret, Mattocks, 11 days from Havanna, Mattocks, 11 days from Havanna, Passengers, capt. Gorron, of Elizabeth City, N. C. and Mr. J. Pomeroy, of Massachusetts. Left at Havanna, schr. Argo, Smith, ready for Philadelphia, and two other small; American vessels, waiting a chance to slip out. British ships of war were daily arriving from the Missisteria. sissippi, at Havanna and sailing from that place, full of wounded from that place, full of wounded troops that were at the battles at New Orleans. The Plantagenet sailed from Havanna for Englant on the 11th inst. having on board the bodies of Generals Packenham and Gibbs, and several wounded officers, amongst whom was col. Thornton, who was also wounded at the attack on Baltimore and whose life was despaired of. It was at the attack on Baltimore and whose life was despaired of. It was noderatood at Havanna that Gen-Keans was recovering from his wound. The British officers who had arrived at Hayanna from New Orleans, said but little on the authlett of the invasion of Louisians, but, schooledged they were defeated, and that they never witnessed.

of war Eavorite, arrived here the morning from Washington, and proceeded to the Hook, and will depart for England the first favorable

New Carrans, Jan. 27.
On Tuesday we estebrated, in as splendid a manner as possible, out victory and the defeat of the engage, by the performance of the Catholic religious ceremony of To Deum, at which General Jackson assisted; and a procession of ladies honoured him with a triumphal arch erected in the square in front of the church, through which he had to pass in his way to the city, where he was received by the city volunteer corps and 18 virgins, representing the 18 states, and in passing un-der the arch he was crowned by two intants representing the goddess of Liberty and Justice. The remainder of the day was spent in hilarity, and in the evening an allomination and public balls took place.
Philad. Gaz.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

I lay before Congress copies of the treaty of peace and omity between the United States and His Britannic Majesty, which was signed by the commissioners of both pare ties at Ghent, on the 94th of Dec. 1814, and the ratifications of which have been duly exchanged.

While performing this act, I congratulate you, and our constituents, upon an event which is highly honourable to the nation, and terminates with peculiar felicity a campaiga signalized by the most brilliant successes.

The late war, although reluctants ly declared by congress, has become a necessary resort, to assert the rights and independence of the nation. It has been waged with a success which is the natural rethe patriotism of the people, of the public spirit of the militia, and of the valor of the military and naval forces of the country. Peace, at all times a blessing, is peculiarly welcome, therefore, at a period when the causes for the war have ceased to operate ; when the government has demonstrated the efficiency of its powers of defence; and when the nation can review its conduct without regret, and without reproach.

I recommend to your care and beneficence, the gallant men whose atchievements, in every department of military service, on the land and on the water, have so esquntially contributed to the honour of the American name, and to the restora-American name, and to the restora-tion of peace. The feelings of conscious patriotism and worth will animate such men, under every change of fortune and pursuit; but their country performs a duty to it-self, when it bestows those testimo-nials of approbation and applause, which are, at once, the reward, and the incentive, to great actions.

The reduction of the public expenditures to the demants of a
peace establishment, will doubtless
engage the immediate attention of
Congress.—There are, however,
important considerations which fore
bid a sudden and general revocation of the measures shat have been produced by the war. Experience has dispositions of the American people, nor the pacific character of their policias institutions, can altogether exempt them from that areife which appears beyond the ordinary lot of nations, to be incident to the sectual period of the world; dinary lot of nations, to be incident to the setual period of the world; and the same faithful monitor demonstrates that a certain degree of preparation for war, is not only include the same affords also the best security for the continuence of peace. The wisdom of Congress will,

or improving all the means of harre the distinguished bravery of the military act, in its casential branches, under the liberal patronage of

the public credit, both at home and mas Hood, Samuel Ridgely, of sbroad/ The reviving interests of commerce will claim the legislative attention at the earliest opportunity; and such regulations will, I trust, he seasonably devised as shall secure to the U. States their just proportion of the navigation of the world. The most liberal policy to wards other nations, if met by correspect, be found the most beneficiel policy towards ourselves. But there is no subject that can enter with greater force and merit into the deliberation of congress than a consideration of the means to preserve and promote the manufactures which have sprung into existence, and attained an unparalleled maturity throughout the U. States during the period of the European wars. This source of national independence and wealth, I anxiously recommend to the prompt and constant guardianship of congress.

The termination of the legislative session will soon separate you, fellow citizens, from each other, and restore you to your constituents. I pray you to bear with you the expressions of my sanguine hope, that the peace which has been just declared will not only be the foundation of the most friendly intercourse between the United States and G. Britain, but that it will also be productive of happiness and harmony in every section of our beloved country. The influence of your precepts and example must be every where powerful; and while we accord in grateful acknowledgments for the protection which Providence has bestowed upon us, let us never ccase to inculcate obedience to the laws. and fidelity to the union, as constituring the palladium of the national independence and prosperity.

JAMES MADISON. Washington, February 18, 1815.

MARYLAND GAZETTE. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1815

Brownsville Blues. On Saturday last a full and uniformed company of Pennsylvania Volunteers, stationed in this city, composed of respectable young men wom the neighbourhood of Brownsville, and commanded by Captain Giesey, were honourably discharged from service. Their behaviour and deportment whilst in this city, were in every respect such as best become the citizen and soldier, and have left an impression on the minds of the citizens of this place, highly creditable to their characters, and gratifying to their friends and acquaintances. We have thought it due to Capt. Giesey, and his men, thus publicly to testify, on behalf of the citizens, the high sense which they entertain of the unexceptionable and honograble deportment of men, who disregarding the sacrifice of their individual interests, gallantly stepped forward in defence of their country in the hour of impending danger; and yet, still more to their honour be it said, instead of indulging in the unlimited license of the soldier, were never forgetful of the rights of the citi-

APPOINTMENTS By the Governor and Council of Mary

Justices of the Peace.
Harrison, of Richd. Tho-gue, Wm. Smatt, Charles Charles Staars, Isaac Dor-Beit Joseph Watkins, follown, Richard McCab-

ami. Archibald Dorsey, Philemon. Chew, Samuel Gott, Abner Linches, under the liberal patronage of government.

The resources of our country were, at all times, competent to the attainment of every national object but they will now be enriched stinvigorated by the activity which peace will introduce into all the scenes of domestic enterprise and labour. The provision that has been made for the public creditors, during the present section of Congress, must have a decisive effect in the establishment of the public credit, both at home and mas Hood, Samuel Ridgely, of Charles, Samuel Owings, of Richd. William Sanders, Resin Estep, Thomas H. Dorsey, Edward Pae, Samuel Brown, of Saml. Nicholas Merri weather, Basil Brown, Charles Fox, William P. Matthews, Chas. D. Warfield, Larkin Dorsey, Edward Warfield, Louis Gassaway, Allen Dorsey, Poplar Springs, Ebenezer Thomas, Doctr. Matthias Hammond, Henry Wayman, Daniel Warfield Doctor Richard G. Stockett, William G. Mellon, Charles Alexander Warfield, Gustavus Warfield, Henry Green, Doctor Gerard H. Snowden, Henry Hammond, B. Neck, Daniel Murray, Thomas Farlong; John Thomas, West River, Robert Welch, of Benj. Robert Israel, William Warfield, William S. Tillard, Samuel Owings of Thos. Nicholas I. Watkins, Lewis

> Worthington, of John. Levy Court. Jacob Franklin, Jun. Thomas H. Dorsey, Nicholas Worthington, of Thos, Charles Waters, Joseph M. Ceney, Daniel Warfield, M. Hammond,

Neth, Jun. Augustine Gambrili, Jo-

seph G. Harrison, John Schrivener,

ames Mackubin, Jun Samuel Go-

ver, Frederick Mackubin, Walter

Hammond, John Cord, Nicholas

Orphans Court.
James M'Cubbin, Horatio Ridout Henry Maynadier.

Prince-George us Conty.

Justices of the Prace. William Marshall, Jo eph Cross. Henry H. Young, Samuel Franklin, Richard Snowden, Bailey E. Clark, Francis Magruder, Gabriel P. Van-Horn, William K. Clagett, Humph-rey Bell, jun. John B. Watkins, Ri-chard W. West, Benjamin Ogle, Fielder Dorset, Tilman Hilléary, jun. John Manning, Nicholas Young, Col Thomas Bowie, Notley Mad-dox, Robert W. Bowie, Basil Duckett, John Eversfield, Josias F. Beall, Richard Hill, Thomas Mundell, Captain James Beck, George H. Lanham, Aquilla Beatl, Edward H. Thoen Severi Bowie, Elisha Skinner, Henry Colver, John B. Bowie, William Mullekin, Robert Baden, Alexis Sana, bury, George Page, Henry A. Cál-lls, Nathaniel Grawford, Edward Scott, John Smith Magruder, Richard T. Hall, Richard T. Lowndes, James Naylor of Joshua, Joseph N. Burch, William Murbucy, jun. Basil Bowling, George Molton, Henry M.Pherson, Robert Dodson, Jasper M. Jackson, jun. Josiah Jones, sen. William Balley, John Baden, junior, Thomas Farrel, James A. Beall, Stanislaus Hoxton, John Hodges of

Levy Court. Basil Duckett, Thomas Mundell, William Bradley Beanes, William Hebb, Thomas Brooke, Edward H. Calvert, Joseph W. Clagett,

Orphone Court.
Benjamin Oden, Thomas Bowie,
Benjamin Mackall.

Allegany County.

Justices of the Peace.

John Reed, Jense Tomilson, William Shaw, Andrew Bruce, Benjamin Tomlinson, John Rice, Thomas Cresap, Nicholas Gower, William Hoye, Nicholas Durbin, John Holtaman, Isaac Oshurn, William Ashby, William Johnson, Heary White, Sen. Nathaniel B. Magruder, Lenon Martin, John Burbridge, George P. Hincle, John Scott, Charles F. Brodbug, James Tidball, George Robinett, of N. Patrick McCarry, Thomas B. Crawford, Adam Siglar, Thomas B. Crawford, Adam Siglar, Thomas W. Isou, Jun. William Armstrong, Jonathan Arnold, William Ridgely, John Simkina, Evan Govan, Therman Fraze, Robert News Prerman Fraze, Robert New-man, Elias Magera; James Hendriz-son, Emanuel Cuater, William This-tle, John Griffith, Chrispin Oglebey, Nathaniel Slicer,

seph Cressp, William Shaw,

Lenox Martin, Thomas Thistle,

Justices of the Peace. William Thomas, John Meredith, Peter Edmondson, Jas. Seth, Fran-cis Wrightson, Lewis Bush, Tho-mas Martin, Daniel Fiddeman, Joeph Harrison, John Seth, Nicholas Thomas, Samuel Roberts, Robert Speddin, John Stevens, jun. William Slänghter, Samuel Watts, Richard Harwood, Arthur Holt, Nathan Harrington, Robert Banning, Wil-liam Welsh, William Harrison, of las. Tilghman Reid, Thomas Banning, John Dawson, Charles Dud ley, Thomas Dudley, Richard Harrington, Joseph Bruff, Joshua Lucas Chas. Goldsborough, Zebulon Skin

Nathan Harrington, Peter Ed mondson, Freeborn Banning, Royston A. Skinner, Joseph Martin, John Stevens, jun. Henry Holladay.

Orphons Court, William Thomas, Richard Har wood, John Meredith.

Dorchester County.

Justices of the Peace Richard Pattison, John Williams, Mitchell Russum, John L. M.Na. mara, Jacob Wright, jun. John Brohawn, John Lynch, Lavin Marshall, Thomas Ennalls, James Pattison, Edward Griffith, Matthias Travers, Robert Hart, John Jones, Thomas Barnett, William J. Ford, Thomas Jones, John Travers, of Jno. Alexander Maxwell, Moses W. Nesbitt, Thomas Barnett, jun. Robert Wallace, Thomas Pitt, Michael Lucas, Samuel Keene, sen. Thos. J. H. Eccleston, William Craft, Benjamin Todd, James Hooper, Valentine Insley, Job Brierwood, Henry Keene, of Jno. John Braughhan, (Up. Dist.) Daniel Sullivan, Arthur Lowe, Anthony Manning, Jeremish Colston, Charles Siaplefort, Paul Conoway, Henry Elbert, Robert Goldsborough, lames Chaplain, William Andrews. William Woolleh.

Levy Court. John Williams, John Braughan, Thomas Ennalls, jun. Thomas Pitz, Moses S. Nesbitt, Thomas J. fl. Eccleston, John S. M. Namara;

Joseph E. Muse, Henry Keene of John, Dr. Richard Goldsborough.

For the Maryland Gazette.

Peace is at length proclaimed, and although none of the many benefits to be derived from the war have been obtained, yet the people every where rejoice. How false then were the assertions of those, from the president down to the lowest minions of power, who told us that the people rejoiced at the war, and were prepared to encounter every species of privation and suffering rather than have peace, without baving gained every thing for which we were contending. We have gained nothing—no not one thing, but a cessation of hostilities; and yet the people rejoice-yes. We rejoice, that no longer our property is to be destroyed, our cities laid waste, our civisely dragged from their homes and their peaceful pursuits, to endure all the horrors and diseases of a camp; and that the blood of our fellow-beings is no longer to be poured forth in a foolish, wicked, and criminal war. We rejoice that we are no longer to be threat-ened with conscriptions, and other schemes of oppression; these are blessings which peace, even such as blessings which peace, even such as we have obtained, secures to us; but these, let it ever be remembered, are blessings of which we were deprived by the wanton act of our own rulers in plunging the nation into a wars. If we rejoice at this peace what are we to think of the authors and abettors of the war? When the friends of peace at the commencement of hostilities, told us that nothing would be gained by the war; that after wasting our blood and treasure we should be glad to obtain a peace by yielding

tration proposed wis to be ag to, and every privation to be dured, because they were to cure for us, and to secure to these inestimable blessings, immense debt has been incubut this debt was to be paid of, a most the whole of it; with Ganad and Indian lands; but Canada not to be ours, and sherefore debt must now be paid by the sweat and labour of ourselves. Thousands of lives were sacrificed, but of this we were not to complain, because by their blood was to be purchased security to our scafaring brethren, and the liberation of between six and seven shousand of our sales. and seven thousand of our sallors, us-certained to have been impressed into the service of the British tyrant. But the treaty, and the treaty too which was to secure us so may blessings, has arrived, and in it we find no stipulation against future impressment; and as to the poor seamen now in the floating dupgeons, and who were to have been released before any treaty of peace could be signed, why they are abandoned to their fate and their sufferings are henceforth to be forgotten. But, says our great war secretary, and say many of his devoted adherents, their cause ought not to be considered as abandoned, because if Britain should continue to impress, we may again declare war-Indeed I then we have made peace for the pleasure of again making war, and a peace which was to secure to us our rights, and to settle all our differences, upon the most honourable and satisfactory terms, has given us no right save only that of again going to war, and has left all our differences as unsettled as when the war com-

But is there nothing of which we of administration, it has been a glorious struggle, much of honour and of fame has been acquired, and more glorious still, we have forced and brow-beaten England into a treaty of peace which contains no stipulation for giving up to them our territory or national indepen-dence. This is to be a cause of all our boasting—what, we are wan-tonly to declare a war, and then to laud those who after declaring it, are able to get us out of it with a surrender of our freedom and in-dependence. We are to be sucrificed, and yet more to be pleased, with the alaughter of so many thousands of our own countrymen, because forsboth some of the English in attempting to slanghter them, have been slaughtered themselvear It we are to believe the administration prints, our own lives are of no value, and the loss of them not at all to be regretted, may to be rejoiced at, if it can also be made to appear that the blood of the enemy has al-

whatever pimps and parasites may say, it must not be believed that the joy which now overspreade this land is on account of the batchethis land is on account of the barchery of our crissens.—At what then do we rejoice? We rejoice that she trade of war, of butchery, and of bloodshed, is to cease; we rejoice that the country is to be saved from utter and irrestrievable ruin, which would have been the certain consequence of its continuance if to be conducted by the men who declared it. Aithof we gain nothing by the war, and have yielded invaluable privileges in making the pratinget we rejoice, because bad as the terms of peace are, they might have been yet worse, and would have been much worse, if the war had been continued and was to be conducted by the men now in power.

But how will the authors and

by the men now in power.

But how will the authors and lovers of the war ancount for their joy, if indeed they do rejoice? Flow will they reconcile this accoming gladness at the ratification of such a treaty with their former joy as the declaration of the war, with their town-meeting resulves, and with their oft repeated declarations that he honourable peace could be made with England until the submitted to all our brune, and relie upseled every point for which we were contending blood and treasure we should be glad to obtain a peace by yielding all the points for which we pretended that the war was declared, it was said that men who hald this language were tories, and traitors, and British agents. We were promised the whole of the Canadas, which it was said would be of immense value to us; we were assured that England would be obliged, to submit and to engage beyor hereafter to seize any of our seamen, in order to shut them any in her "dungeous of hell;" and we were moreover assured, that efter this war, the influence of sailor's rights was not as just and sailor's rights was not as just and

taken from us—We went so because England claimed a figimpross her seamen on board of personse Linguistic of the control of t found them. To have shrunt a der such circumstances, says predent Madison, from many resume would have been a deposit birsting our best and proudest have.—Be this as it may, he has threated all his hopes are blatted. have made a peace without settle any of our differences, without taining any compensation or prest of satisfaction, for any one of numerous and nefactions acts of justice and robbery of which complained, and in short with baving gained any thing but a heavy debt, taxes without number loss of many of our countrys and the destruction of an interamount of our property, and amount of our property, and such a peace, those who rejoited the war affect now to rejoite. Who would have been thought of the roes and patriots who conduct the war of the revolution, if all the war of the revolution, if all the same of the revolution, if all the revolutions is all the revolutions. seven years struggle, they had as a peace without laving obtained dependence, and then have co

what would have bee them ought to be the present rolers.

dpon the friends of the war is joice at the glorions result! what would have been though

For the Maryland Guzetta Until the year 1817, and der the entire administrations of Wington, Adams and Josephon, audicat of impressment was "as of complaint and negociation," was always considered to be likely to be obtained by amicable rangequent, thun by war. Made bowever in his seal for the laters of France, thought proper to dismine upon war for the conquent seaman's rights. In value was told that this was a most danger

class of our cirisens Acen to all writers upon national isw treaty of peace baving omittee make any provision for the future surity of our satisfying citizens ar this had been in de one of the er this had been a de one of the week auses of the war, we have effect acknowledged G. Britain he to impress seamen from our description it. "It is listly to observed, that every treaty ace is of itself perpetual, and pore eternal in its nature; she to say, the parties are deemed agreed never to take up arms an a mt of the differences which occasis war, and for the future up m as entirely at an ende

ority tells up, that the effect reaty of peace is to p It leaves the contracting part thour any right of committee stillity, either for the fary sub-bick kindled the mar, or job substi-tued in the course of it; it is the to so larger permitted to take up are ain for the same cause. The part ciprocally online themselves to tual peace, which is not to

vattel, a writer of the high

There can be no doubt, then, cording to the catablished in tions, this miserable war, by w is notion had already tost so me is put at rest the question of all aright to improve her accommon house of of our vessels; a desinistration has yielded it. The pole may now judge where the property of pages were not have they exerted, that his consequent of teams in a right terms of teams in and would not them when there was a patter of teams in there was a patter to the region of teams in the region of the region of teams in the region of teams in the region of teams in the region of the regio

inferred at the communication of revolutions it was a wife for dom, the freedom of our citization, it therefore more holy and more a then a war because of a paltry a tax of a few pencal upon a unit of see. After all this blusters parade, however, the cause of a trade and sailor's rights has a bandoned by our great measurements as it was once thought to see such a treaty, a treaty has a signed and rathed, in which one word is said about our poor one word is said about our poor men, nor one provision is found secure them hereafter from interest, for a wish express of for elease, or even kind test in here who are kept in bundate haverlasting enemy. What is situation in which a treaty, by such terms, for the conclusions war for scamen's rights, place it class of our cirisens. According to all writers upon national issue

to all writers upon national law, to all writers upon national law, treaty of peace baving omitted mate any provision for the future curity of our spacing citizens, are this had been made one of the arthis had been made one of the owed causes of the war, we have effect acknowledged 9. Britain's ht to impress seamen from on and of our vessels, and can never ain question it. It is lessiy to observed, that every treaty of ace is of itself perpetual, and he were eternal in its nature; that to say, the parties are deemed to agreed asper is take up arms en account of the differences which accasion war, and for the fature of apen an entirely at an ende ogi page 265 Vattel, a writer of the highest

Vattel, a writer of the highest auority tells or, that he the effect of
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specual peace, which is not to be epotual peace, which is not to be derstood as if the contracting ties promise never to make war each other for any cause whatever. that it ferbids the revived of war by taking arms for the bick first kindled it, is in the teal. Nattel, book 4th, Eli-

There can be no doubt, then, that cording to the established law of thom, this miserable war, by which enution had already tost so much, a put at rest the question of English vight to impress her scatter on hoard of our vessels; and a simultanian has pelific it. The tople may now judge whether to them of prices were not right han they searted, that his light han they searted, that his light wood was no triend to the rights of terms, and would atmoon them when there was found a thore cause for continuing the art; that the war was in truth aged for Busnaparin, and not for trailor's, and so home as his overvitor was excertained, the dame of the trade and apilor's rights was according to the trade and apilor's rights was according to trade and apilor's rights was according to trade and apilor's rights was according to the trade and apilor a rights was according to the trade and apilor a rights was according to the trade and t

GATO.

The American worthles who is the revolutionary strangle.

General Jackson, the gallant to of Orleans, his humanity only his beavery.

J. General Brown—he had susjend the character of actual Americal Strangery.

The memory of Gan, Pike,

9. General Scott—he is brave and crits his country's praise.
10. Commodore Decatur—his me remains untarnished.
11. Commodore Bainbridges
12. Commodore Hull.
13. Commodore Perry—the hero

of Eric.

14. Commodore M Donough—the hero of Champlain.

15. Cammodore Porter—though a priponer in battle—victorious in

16. The Navy and Army of the United States—their exploits have autonished an admiring world.

17. The fair sex—sheir pleasing smiles reward a soldier's toils.

HYMENEAL.

Married—On Sunday the 19th ult. at Mount Sabentia, Prince-George's county, by the Rev. Mr. M. Germick, Mr. William G. Sanders to Mrs. Matilda M. Gartey, daughter of Dennis Magruder, 1949.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life, on Saturday last, the 25th ultime, at his farm near the Head of South River, Major Joshua Charge Hagoses,

COMMUNICATED. OBITUARY.

Departed this sublunary scene on Friday morning, the 24th inst, after a short, but painful illness, Thomas, son of Mr. Henry S. Hall, of this

O fairest Flower that ever bloom'd, To deck life's variegated scane; No sconer spen'd than entomb'd—

No sconer spen'd than entomb'd—
How short liv'd have thy glories been!
With rising joys hope strew'd the way,
And Hyger's roses deak'd thy brow;
Loyel; roung, and good and gay
Then wert—But, ahi what art then
now!

Cold, Bieless, dead a senseless clod-Frail as the tenants of the sod

Which shroud thee from the face of
day;

Let frantic mirth be pensive here.

Here let youth weep its transient

Medion's celf will drop the tear, O'er THOMAS, slamb'ring in the

From the New York Evening Post of ARRIVAL OF COM DECATUR.

We annuance the return of this neval here to his country and his family, with no ordinary emotions of pleasure. He was landed at New London last Wednesday from the Naroussus frigate, captain Gordon, in 14 days from Bermuda. Lieut, Shubrist, captain Robinson, midshipman Grumer, all late of the United States Irigate President; and captain Williams, late of the schrof remistice, were landed at the same line from the Pactolus Irigate, and reached town last evening in the Eastern Stage,—On Commudote Dreatur's landing, the populace placed him in a carriage, and drew him chrough the principal streets of the same from the principal streets of the town and the neighboring meetropolis. Ou serting him down as Brown's Hotel, the Gommodore attempted to address the multitude, but the acclamations were no load and measure that he could not be word. In the evening we understood the Gommodore, together with altimical Hotham, and a number of other afficers belonging to the British equation of New London; attended the Spirit Pay of the Pather of our Gounty.

As the President entered the hare RRIVAL OF COM DECATUR

he tender after she surrendered.
They made a harbour during the
gale near Bull's lidand. Much erelist is due to Midshipman Lecompte,
and the six ment forming the gig's
crew, for those exertions and perseterance during as long a chase and
blowing so heavy.

Several nominations were yester-day sent up to the Senate by the President; smonget which, it is re-mored, are the following. Ismes Monroe, to be Secretary of State; John Quinty Adams, to be Minister to Great Britain; Albert Gallatin, to be Minister to Essator; James A. Baysrd, to be Minister to Russia; Loseph Anderson, to be Compareller Joseph Anderson, to be Comptroller of the Treasury; Charles J. Jugersell. District Actorney for Penn-sylvania a John Redgers, Issae Hull, and David Porter, Captains in the Navy, to constitute the Board of Navy Commissioners. From the Philadelphia Preeman's Jour-mil.

" The result of the war," says the Editor of the Aurora, in that paper of last Monday, "has shown that the prostitution of the pulpit, and the establishment of Bible So-" cieties subservient to the views "and policy of the snemy, could not seduce a free people from the defence of their rights and liber-

REMARKS.

A free people, well instructed in their duty to themselves and their country, if they have virtue in proportion to their knowledge and free-dom, will ever defend their rights and privileges, both of a civil and religious nature; not only against the embattled for, but against the assassion of the poisoned quill.—
Those skulking, acalping opponents of religious rights and liberties, who would impeach the motives of the disseminators of the word of life and under the covert of patriotism clanderously assall the Pulpit and Bible Societies, are ever more to be dreaded than the avowed infidel, or even an army of soldiers endowed with the proverbial courage of Wit

What could have induced the Editor of the Aurora to publish the foregoing attack upon the Clergy and the Bible I Is he an enemy to Christianity? Is he unwilling that the Divine Oracles should be know and read through the world? Or does he suppose that the patrons of his paper are enemies to the volume of inspiration, and will be gratified by his half expressed contempt for the Holy Bible? We should naturally conclude, that a man of common information who could not be the holy by the holy Bible? mon information who could write so base an incincation as that which has been quoted above, must be a sworn apostate from the faith of

Christ.

When has the pulpit in America heen prostituted for the purpose of seducing a free people from the defence of their rights and privileges? The pulpit has done more since the settlement of this continent by Europeans, to inspire men with a love of liberty and rational independence than the bench, the har, the press, the stage, and the legislative hadies of our country, by their united efforts. In all countries in which the pulpit has prepared men for lavery pulpit has prepared mes for lavery the yoke of civil bondage has been imposed by some royal fa-mily. But in America, from the settlement of Plymouth and Bosmily. But in America, from the settlement of Plymouth and Boaton, to the present time, the pulpit has generally, we had almost said universally, been devoted to the cause of civil liberty, the rights of conscience, and plety. The glorious American Revolution was more indebted to the Chergy of New-England for its origin and happy results, than to any other moral cause. This Mr. Dusue will admir. Why, then, would be not indulge them and the ministers of the gospel in general, in the exercise of those tights and privileges which they have ever possessed on this side of the Atlantical Are the Clergy the only men in seciety who are not to enjoy the liberty of speech? Can Duspe be unwilling that any class of men should be denied the right of freemen? So they did before the Revolution. None are obliged to hear them? and notte, as rational beings, should give them credit uniless they speak the truth. During the

Almighty has been pleased, incomenner almost miraculous, to appear
for the defence of our country.
We give all praise that is due to
the heroes of Brie, Docenstown,
Chippewa, Plattaburgh, Baltimore
and Loomians; but to the Gr
Armies we give thanks, the
caused one to drive a thousand.
We may boldly ask, who has proctituted the pulpic during this last
war? A great elamour has been
made against Dr. Mason, but we
defy any one to prove that he ever
reviled any public officer of the government from the pulpit. While
any person is actually in office, we
have understood it to be his printrple, not to speak against him from
the pulpit; but after he has left his
public station, as Mr Jefferson has
alone, he sometimes takes the liberty, which terms Democratic Editor. lone, he sometimes takes the liberty, which some Democratic Editors would deny him, of speaking his de-liberate opinions. We deny that Dr. Mason ever spoke a disrespect-fol word of Mr. Madison from the pulpit. We know of no other fe-deral clergyman, who has made any noise during the war, or who has had the honour of being much abused by such wirelens writers as the editor of the Auroral On the other hand Dr. M'Leod, and some person olless note, have preached and published in defence of the war. They had a right to do as they have done; and it does not become Duane to say, that even Dr. M'Leod, who is certainly a republican of talents and piety, and who has enter-ed into the subject of the war more thoroughly than any of his brethren

has prostituted the pulpic.

The attack opon "Bible Societies," exceeds the ordinary impudence and impiety of the editors of the Aurora, What has the BIBLE done to offend him !-- What have the Societies for its distribution done, for or against the war? All the Societies publish the accounts of their transactions, and do neither more or less than furnish as many destitute persons with the Word of God; as their funds will allow. Persons of all denominatione in religion, and of all political opinious, are associated in these Evangelical Societies. If the politics of the members could make these Societies political engines, they would in as many instances become the property of the one party as of the other. The President of the Philadelphia Bible Society may be a Federalist; but the President of the New York Bible Society is a Democrat; and we presume, that the same disregard of political sen-timents which has been manifested by these two bodies, will be found to have prevailed throughout the

If the malignity of his heart against the religion of the Bible, did against the religion of the Bible, did not dictate Dusne's paragraph a-gainst the apreading of that Holy Book; he must have been anxious to show his tearning upon the aubject of universal politics, or else he must have written, as the fool casts around him " firebrands, arrows, and death, saying, am I not in sport."

The subscriber having obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of Joseph Court, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, requests all who have claims against said estate to bring them in, properly nuthenticated, within six months from the date here of, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

Richard J. Jones, Admir.

N. B. Having good reason to believe come persons have obtained possession of bonds and nates belonging to the said estate, this is to request they will immediately return them into the launts of either Capt. W. S. Tillard, or Mr. Bennett Harrison.

The commissioners of the Tex for the Arandel county will meet on the count Monday of March, instant.

H. S. Harnood, GA. CALLC

Mirch 8, 1815.

NOTICE

Robert Welch, of Ben Offers himself a candidate for the election, and respectfully solicits the votes and interests of his fellow citi-zens.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the chancery court of Maryland, prized in the cause of Cadwallader Edwards and Philip Rogers against George W. Higgins, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, at Hunter's Tavern in the City of Annapoles, on Friday the 17th day of March, last. If fair, if not the cent fair day the effective of the center of t

the 17th day of March, inst. if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter.

A valuable tract or parcel of land lying and being in Anne Arundel county, called and known by the name of "Linthecum's Walk," containing about 200 acres, whereon Cadwallader Edwards formerly resided. This land her on the main road leading from all the lower counties to Baltimere, also on the road leading from Annapolis to the City of Washington, and is considered as one of the most eligible situations in the county for a tavers, and for a counthe county for a tavern, and for a country store and blacksmith shop. The land is fertile, and well adapted for the cultivation of tobacco, sorn, and all kinds of grain—There is about 10 scree of good meadow land, and about 12 c to 15 acres more may be made of superior coulding with but little and of superior coulding with but little and so superior coulding with but little and superior coulding superior supe quality, with but little expense. It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of this property, as it is presumed those who wish to purchase will view the same previous to the sale. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser is to give bond to the trustes, with good security for the payment of the purchase money within twelve months from the day of sale, with interest, and on payment of the purchase money the subscriber will give a deed. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

March 2

NOTICE.

Mr. Isnac Parker having assigned to the subscriber all the debts due him on his books, which have accrued since his establishment in the Union Tavern, all those indebted on said books, are noti-fied to make payment to the subscriber only. Indulgence cannot be given, and no discrimination can be made in the mode of collection a dames Show. March 2

TO BE LET.

And present on given on the 10th March next, the house new occupied as a Tavern by Mc. Rezin D. Baldwin, on Church street. For terms apply to James Williams.

N. B. The inhaciber has several other good and convenient Houses to tens.

J. W. Peb. 21.

Peb. 23. State of Maryland, sc.

Anne drungs count. Orphans Court, Jan. 10, 1815. Orphans Court, Jan. 10, 1815.
On application by petition of John Nicholson, executor of the last will and testament of John Nicholson sens late of Anne-Arundel county deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same he published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryingh Gazette and Political Intelligence.

Julia Gazet by Reg. Wills, A. County-

This is to Gips Notice.

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county bath obtained from the orphameour of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Nicholano, see late of Anne Arundel county, decreased. All persons having claims against the said descented, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouthers thursely in the misecriber at or before the fourth day of April next, they may other than a point of the misecriber at or before the county of a pril next, they may other than the county of a pril next, they may other than the county of a pril next, they may other than the county of a pril next, they may other than the county of a pril next, they may other than the county of a pril next, they may other than the county of a pril next, they may other than the county of a pril next, they may other than the county of a pril next, they may other than the county of the

FROM "WAVERLY." A nevel, supposed to be from the per

of Walter Scott, Eeq. On Mirkwood-Mere's remantic dell, The lake return'd, in chasten'd gleam,
The purple cloud, the golden beam:
Reflected in the chrystal pool,
Headland and bank lay fair and cool;
The weather-tinted rock and tower, Each drooping tree, each fairy flower, So true, so soft, the mirror gave, As if there lay beneath the wave, Secure from trouble, toil, and care, A world than earthly world more fair

But distant winds began to wake. And roused the genius of the Lake! He heard the groaning of the oak, And donn'd at once his saffe cloak, As warrior, at the battle cry.

Invests him with his panoply;
Then, as the whirlwind nearer press' He 'gan to shake his foamy crest O'erfurrow'd brow and blacken'd cheek And bade his surge in thunder speak. In wild and broken eddies whirl'd, Flitted that fund ideal world. And to the shore in tumult tost, The realms of fair bliss were lost.

Yet, with a stern delight and strange, I saw the spirit-stirring change, As warr'd the wind with wave & wood Upo . e ruin'd tower I stood, And felt my heart more strongly bound Responsive to the lofty sound While, joying in the mighty roar, I mourn'd that tranquil some no mor

So, on the idle dreams of youth, Breaks the loud trumpet-call of truth. Bids each fair vision pass away. Like landscape on the lake that lay, As fair, as flitting, and as frail, As that which fled the Autumn gale-For ever dead to Fancy's eye Be each gay form that glided by, While dreams of love and lady's charms Give place to honour and to arms!

From the Anthology. Extracts from the Journal of a gentleman on a visit to Lisbon.

LISBON, Sept. 19. On Tuesday we went on shore for the second time. Not being a ble to get back early enough to go on board, we determined to remain in town for the night, and trust to fortane for a lodging. We found it, however, a more difficult matter than we had supposed to procure one. The coffee house, for so it was called, where we dined, was unable to furnish a hole to put our heads in .-As for beds, I question much whether they ever had such an article of furniture in the house. Indeed we dined there only by compulsion; for we could discover in the course of our inquiries no other place which seemed to promise any thing eatable; that is to say, any thing which our stomachs could swallow. Here they gave us soup and bouille. The soup appeared to be the scourings of the kettle. The second course was an omelet mixed with tomates & garlick, fried in such villainous oil that I was nearly poisoned. We had afterwards a cat that weighed eight pounds; the landlord said it was a fricaseed

Tabbet. We were about to give up the idea of a resting place in despair, when it was resolved as a dernier resort to make trial of a low-livedlooking sort of a wine-house, decorated with the sign of Gen. Washington, hung out I suppose, as a lure for such unfo tunate Americans as may chance to pass by, whose patriotism is of a sufficiently substantial nature to supply the deficiency of other food. Even this house, unin viting as it appeared, was filled with English officers, in similar predicament with ourselves. Such a miserable want is there in this vast city of any thing like a hotel.

Mine host, whose tongue hespoke
him a German, though he called himself an American, told as that it was out of his power to furnish us with beds, the only two he possessed be-ing already bespoken. All the apart ments in the house, except the billiard room, were also occupied. Af-ter a good deal of deliberation, he said that provided we would consent tosleep on the billaird table he would endeavour to provide us a couple of matrasse. Finding that there would be no possible? To bettering ourselves; we element ought best to take up with his proposal.

It was with no little difficulty that

wal enabled to fulfil his promise. He succeeded in procuring two ma-trasses, but of such an appearance, that, unless I had been exceedingly weary. I should infinitely have pre-ferred sitting up all night to repos-ing on them. Mine possessed eve-ry variety of hill and date. In some parts its thickness was about an inch, and the materials with which it was stuffed were of so solld a nature, that it seemed to be filled with potatoes. Compared to it

Damien's couch of steel was a thrice

driven bed of down. I passed

Such a miscrable night,

"That as I am a christian, faithful man,
I would not spend another such a night,
Though twere to buy a world of easy

My couch possessed (an infinity of nooks and corners, where its inhabitants lay in ambush, and from whence they sallied out by thousands to attack whoever was rash enough to tresputs on their territories,-Never before was martyr ao flead.

Yet this was but one of the miseries. The house was part of a convent of barefooted friars, and the chapel belonging to it was contiguons to our bed-chamber ; the rooms over head being wholly occupied by the reverend brothers. Thus during my intervals of rest from the work of destruction and bloodshed in which I was occupied, my ears were most agreeably entertained by the sonotous music of our neighbors, who were chanting without ceasing a moment the whole night. I suppose they were singing anthems; on their deliverance from the French. A certain convocation of politic dogs, of which the number here is incredible, likewise assembled before the house. These animals belong to nobody, but they prowl in herds about the streets at night, annaying every body. They were probably attracted by the sweet sounds that issued from the convent, and accordingly planted themselves under our windows, where they did all in their power to render the serenade more musical. The softness of the concert was moreover increa sed by a company of cats; that were courting in an adjacent lobby, and saying tender things to each other in most vile Portuguese.

Through the assistance of an English gentleman, who is one of the factory here, we have succeeded to our satisfaction in procuring lodgings, & are already established in our new quarters. Our house, which consists of eleven stories, is one of the highest in Lisbon. It is built on the declivity of a hill, & looks on the south towards the Tagus. We are lodged in the upper story, and oucupy a suit of six apartments, so that there is a view from the balconies and windows on each side the house and most beautiful indeed is the prospect. To be sure it is something of a labour to climb up so high, and would not be very pleasant in case of an earthquake.

Our hostess is an Irish lady, who has lived here many years .- One of her countrymen not long since became enamoured of her charms, and persuaded her nothing loth, to enter into the matrimonial state. No sooner, however, had the false hear- silent, and of course frequently more ly treasures he was in love with, than he made off without saying adieu to his bride, leaving her to pine in secret, in which melancholy condition she has since continued. Her figure is not very striking nor is her face remarkably prepossessing-though among Portuguese women she will pass, for handsome. She is moteover somewhat delin'd into the vale of years, and has an unfortunate cast in one of her eyes, which induced me the first time I saw her to imagine, while she was speaking to me, that she was looking our of the window. The other, like Polonius's, purges continually thick amber and plum tree gum. Yet, to counterbalance any want of personal charms, she is a good house-wife, and withal very pious. We have that rare luxury here, clean rooms and good beds, to know the value of which, it is necessary to pass such a night as I did

on the billard table. My landlady, as I intimated, is a tealous oatholick, and the walls of our apartment are decorated accordingly with a profusion of saints. At the head of my bed hangs a piclady of sorrows) representing the Virgin Mary holding the head of Christ in her lap, while six long swords are sticking through her body. The subject of another is the miraculous removal of the holy house from Jerusalem to Loretto. The Virgin Mary is seen flying through the air with a two-story house of red brick Mary is seen flying through the air with a two-story house of red brick under her arm. His holiness the Pope is standing as the water-side with his hands elevated in the act of catching it, accompanied by an elderly gentieman in a pea-green coat and tye-perfivig.

From morning till midnight, a posse of beggers lay tegular siege to the doors, which open immediately into the street, and if the waiter (owhom there is seldom more than one) chances to turn his back, you will had in a twinkling two or street tattordemalions at your albaw. Let

con be sitting in the most distant part of the room, they will come without ceremony up to the table. It is by no means a very pleasant accompaniment to a breakfast to have these gentry shaking their rags in your face, independent of the risque you can of receiving a colony of the live stock which they generally carry about them. Never did I behold objects so horrible as some of the objects so horrible as some of the eggars here. It is indeed a most melancholy and disgusting sight to see such an immense assemblage of miserable wretches, made monstroks by nature and their own vices, at infests the streets. Of this multitude, many rove as

bout from place to white place, others have their fixed and regular stations. Here they remain crying out continually in the most doleful cadence, wearying you to death as you pass, with everlasting supplicaholy Virgin Maria santissima des Defaithfully promise, if you will bestow your charity, to mention your name to Nesse Sembora in their prayers. Some of them practise artifices to excite compassion. A friend of mine told me that one of them iell down before him, as he was walking along the other day, pretending to be expiring through hunger, by which means he obtain-ed a considerable present. He afterwards saw the fellow in another part of the town rehearse the same theatrical feat, though not so successfuly as before. Many of the beggars whom you meet are, according to the order of the day, decorated like the rest of their fellow-citizens, with that patriotic badge, the Por-tuguese cockade. They are also strict observers of the national costume. They are wrapped up in cloaks, have their hair queued, and wear a large chapeau bras of vast cir-cumference. The politeress of these gentlemen to each other, when they meet, is also a remarkable trait in their character. They take off their hats with the most courtly ceremony, bow down to the ground, embrace, and reciprocally present their snuff-boxes; which last is considered by the Portuguese as the highest mark of civility which one human being can pay to another. No one is ever so rude as to refuse taking a pinch.

The number of female mendicants is equally great. The multitude of both sexes is inconceivable. Many of the women are exceedingly wel clad. You will often see them with white mustin handkerchiels on their heads; and the rest of their apparel comparatively heat. Those of this description do not so much annoy you. Their supplications are more effectual. This last sort of beggars I am teld, do not belong to the regular established featernity. Their appearance is comparatively very'respectable, and they are by no means so insufferably troublesome as the others. Many among them are reduced servants, persons who have been thrown out of employment by the emigration of the court or the invasion of the French.— Their number is, however, lamentable. I was solicited the other evening by a whole family, a man, his wife, and five daughters, all of

whom appeared to have been accustomed to better days. There is another branch of begging here, in every respect as annoying as the first, and which is carried on with considerably more success; that is, for souls in purgatory. The Portuguese consider that whatever they bestow for this object is so much gained by themselves, as an account current is said to be kept y, which hey receive credit when t eir own ouls are in purgatory; & ior every penny which they give for the souls of others, a certain deduction will be made from the period of their own durance. Self in od of their own durance. Self in-terest, of course, operates as a ve-ry powerful-incentive to this species of chargy; and this class of beg-gars is in a very flourishing condu-on. The employment is farmed out by different religious societies to certain individuals, who pay annu-ally for their privilege a regular stially for their privilege a regular ati

pence to save themselves from Rardes. They think it is their duty having little to give, to take espeof how much less importance is it to save a fellow creature from the triffing inconvenience of starvation in this world, than to rescue his soul from ages of fire and brimstone? Such convents as do not employ agents to beg for them have boxes at the doors with most piteous inscriptions, imploring the charitable, for the love stall the saints in heaven, to drop a little money into them. In order more effectually to awaken compunction in the hard-hearted and unfeeling, divers views, taken from the region of purgation, are painted on the boxes in the most fiery colours. These miserable wretches are seen in all the agonies which hell flames can communicate lifting up their imploring eyes in anguish & indignation torhose of their relatives and iriends who are so stingy and niggardly, that they will suffer their souls to remain in these abodes of torment, sooner than put a lew farthings into the box. How any one can be so unfeeling as to grudge . little money to secure a tolerable reception for an acquaintance in the other world, or to allow a neighbours soul to continue in torture, when these pictures salute his eyes, I cannot for my part possibly conceive. Every thing in this country is done for the love of God and for souls. The convents send out the fruits which their gardens produce to be sold, in order, as they say, to perform masses with the money, though the proceeds of their sales are generally appropr ated in a much more substantial manner. The fruit, which is most usu ally grapes or figs, is hawked by little boys about the streets, vociferating with all their might, woas pelas almas I figos pelas almas I grapes for the souls I figs for the souls I and entreating all good Christians to bay some of their cargo. They are by far the most successful traders in Lisbon, and very speedily dispose of their load, as a Portuguese will muth more readily purchase of them than of the lay fruit sellers. He thinks it is in a certain degree chesting the Devil; and it is also as it were, killing two birds with one stone, as he fills his belty and stands an additional chance of saving his soul. Cigars for the souls, made by nuns, are likewise cried through the town by little bandylegged urchins, who run about with lighted oakum.

50 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber on the 2d of October, 1814, a negro man the 2d of October, 1816, a negro man named DICK; he is a short, yellowish completed fellow, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and very polite when spoken to. He took with him a pair of cotton country cieth tronsers, with a broadblue stripe, & a round white country cloth jacket and waistcoat. He is a rough shoemaker and took away with him his tools. Whoever brings home the said access or several prints about a the said access or several prints and the said access or several prints a said access or said a said access or several prints a said access or said a sa

took away with him his tools. Whoever brings home the said negro or secures him so that I get him again, shall receive the above rayed with all reasonable charges.

Benjamin Harwood, of Rd.

A a County, South Rises Neck, near Annapolis.

N. B. It is supposed the above negro man may have gone to Montgomery county, where his mother lives with a Mrs Murray, near Montgomery Court House, and may have a pass. B. H.

December 1.

Will be Sold, On Friday the 3d March next, part of the personal satate of files. Mary Watson, deceased, at her late residence,

watson, deceased, at her late residence, consisting of stock of all kinds, household and kitchen furniture, plantation utensils, &c. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

Charles Watson, Executor.

3w\* A Wood Cutter wanted.

A WOOd Cittle Walled.

The subscriber wants to hire, for the present year, a Negro Man who is a good hand at cutting wood. For such an one liberal wages will be given.

Jan. 12, 1815.

Notice is Hereby Given That the Levy Court of Ame Arundel county will meet at the city of Am napolis on the third Monday in March nest, for the purpose of settling and adjusting all claims against the said county for the year 1814, and also for settling and adjusting the accounts of the supervisors of the public rands, and the inspectors of tobacco, at the respective waveledges in the said county.

By Order,

White E. Green, Cle.

February 16.

February 16.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the phane court of Anna arundel con will be exposed to Public Sale, at day, the 24th last at the late dedit of the deceased; The personal perty of Thomas Stuchcomb, has a new Arundel county, deceased a sisting of negroes, horses, caule de hogs, household furniture, party utensile, &c. Tarms of sale—for atms over ten dollars, a credit of months will be given, the purchasity bound with good security, a interest from the day of sale; for sums under ten dellars, the cash to paid.

William Stinctcomb, denv.

NOTICE. Came to the subscribers farm at least of October, or the first of New ber last, two stray LOWS, one brindle, with no perceptible mark; nother a dark red, with each ear me ped and a hole in the right. The ner is requested to prove his proper pay charges and take them away.

P. Hammont

Public Sale.

In pursuance of an order from a orphans court of Anna Arundel on ty, the subscriber will offer at March on Thursday, the 2d day March next, at 11 o'clock, at the same news of the late Nicholas Carrell, he in the city of Annapolis, one count harness, one Jersey Waged is one chariot. Terms made known the time of sale.

the time of sale.

N. C. Carrell, Adam.
of N. Carrell,

Notice is hereby given THAT I shall apply to the next ap-court of Prince George's Courty, is the hencit of the insolvent law, is lease me from debts which I am uni-January 5, 1815. 3a

NOTICE.

Taken up adrift of Paint Look of tona burthen, flushed deck, turns bottom, the cabin unfinished units Sea Flower, of Oxford. This was had been in possession of the Res on the 9th inst a new sche and abandoned by them. The cost may have her again, on proving preenty and paying charges by applying forwhish Underson.

Bowley's Whart. Baluna

Public Sale By virtue of a decree of the highest of chancery, will be sold, on Most the 27th day of March next, at p lic sale, at Benedict, in Chan

A number of mulatto Bays and Gi from 7 to 20 years of age. They a be sold for life, or a term of years as to suit purchasers. Terms of sain will be made has

on the day of sale.

Henry G. S. Key, Trusts

Peb. 23, 1815.

The editors of the Federal Reportant will insert this advertisement their country paper until the day of a

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the order court of Anne Arundel county, subscriber will offer at public as on Saturday the eighteanth Man-all the personal property of Al-Smith, late of Anne-Arundel couldeceased.

At Elk Hidge Landing, consisting thorses, cattle and bogs together a variety of household furniums. It terms of asis, are six months credit all sums over twenty dollars, or that sum the cash to be paid, but asceutity with interest from the day sais, will be required for all sums of twenty dollars, the sale will common on the above day at 110 ctock.

Jehosapticat M Coulcy, Alm., 33, 1815.

A LIST OF THE American NAVY, STEEL'S LIST OF THE British NAVX.
Sale at George Snaw's Steam's this Office.
—Price 12 1-9 Genes.—

VOL. LXXIII.

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JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

ice-Three Dollars per Annun

FOREIGN.

From the Times, Dec. 30. Bonaparte.-An anonymous work itled Secret Memoirs of Bonate, has been just published; its hor professes to have had the optunities of a close observation intercourse of fifteen years, to ble him to form a conception of French Usurper. His narrative the usual levity of French storyling, and little is wanting to its amusement but the authenticity be derived from the writer's me; that, however, he declares; fect reluctance to give, admit t he has in person given the de to the question, and seems to nk that important state interest connected with his eternal obs

The first sentence of the work i

of the choicest specimens of sufficiency that has, perhaps en ever offered to the world. No man on earth has known Be parte better than I; no man o th could know him better; I wi except even himself, for I have quently divined what he was go to do before he had even proje it!!" The burst of pleasa agratulation over, he proceeds ve his experiences. "Bonapar s, by temperament, always int orly more or less occupied. T ment he was left alone, soliloq verted to him as his natural hab frequently joined gesture to ought, and it always was the sa hich he used in the same circu ances. My constant observat those habits cleared up many oblem for me. I could have la ager not to have mistaken him, nes in a hundred. An applicat as made to him, he had cajoled plicant by promises, or in sy thought he had duped him; ep was then unequal, rough arried; he traversed the chan ith his head down and looking s hands, which he frequently d, his smile dark and fixed, his is winking; the left eye, clo most totally; he was satisfied mself, and the few broken phi hich he let out, made me mast e fact. Had he been listenin presentations made according views or his passions, w ere always the wisest for th esenter, his aspect was loughtful, and he frequently vulgar interjections of \ ore true! Right wise! Noth nd fault with! But it was y ministerial remonstrance ag violent and gigantic pro at he fell with an actual ep rage. His whole system, d and moral, was then in dishis was the state in which he nued longest .- It was then f if for a human being to look a

I believe that when once his rose he was utterly una strain it, for he must have at it lost him the confide at it lost him the confide a best friends, and of two p rly who had a strong resem him in their despotic faction agretted them actually, as too despotic to recede. as too despotie to recede.

ay, he said to his unce
peaking of them, "I know
hey suffer with me, and I know
ut for their employs and the
ition, they would go to the
he world to avoid seein
When Bonsparte gave himse
hose violences the bravest
rave was afraid to approar
give an instance. He ha
narkable respect for Prince
towaki, yet one of his transact waki, yet one of his transp with that Prince. Poniato ing his left flank exposed, ten it on himself to make nent to the rear, and character Platoff took advantament, charged, aff some hundreds of the chests of several r